The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4887. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Death of an Eminent English Historian.

The Fenian McClure Pleads Guilty of Treason.

Unfounded Rumors of Maximilian's Death.

Bombardment of a Town in Formosa by an American Gunboat.

The French Admiralty Send for the Iron-clad Dunderburg.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Death of Sir Archibald Alison—The Oaks Race.

LONDON, Friday, May 24.

Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON, the historian is dead.

The Oaks race, which took place to-day on Epsom Downs, was won by *Hippia*.

The Fenian Trials in Ireland.

CORK, Friday, May 24.

The Fenian prisoner MCCLURE, on being arraigned for treason, entered the plea of "Guilty."

MAXIMILIAN.

Contradiction of a Rumor of His Death.

VIENNA, Friday, May 24—Evening.

A rumor of the death of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, which has been prevailing here, is officially contradicted and declared to be without foundation.

FRANCE.

The Dunderberg to be Taken to France.

PARIS, Friday, May 24.

The frigate *Jean Bart*, of the French West India squadron, has been ordered to proceed to New-York, to take the monitor *Dunderberg* to France.

NOTE.—The *Jean Bart* is now lying at Annapolis, Maryland.

CHINA.

Bombardment of a Town by the Gunboat Ashuelot.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 24—Evening.

Advices received here from Hong Kong say it was reported there that the United States gunboat *Ashuelot* had bombarded a town in the Island of Formosa, the natives of which murdered the shipwrecked crew of the American bark *Rover*.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Friday, May 24—10 A. M.

The Money market has not yet opened, but the prevailing opinion is that Consols will open at the closing price of last evening; that United States Five-twenties and Illinois Central Railway Shares will be a shade better, and that Erie Shares will show a decline of a ½.

LONDON, Friday, May 24—Noon.

Consols for money	93
United States Five-twenty Bonds	72
Illinois Central Railway Shares	76
Erie Railway Shares	40

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase in bullion of £418,000 sterling.

LONDON, Friday, May 24—2 P. M.

Consols are ⅛ better, and are now quoted at 93⅛ for money.

United States Five-twenty Bonds have also improved ½, and the quotation now is 72½.

Erie Railway Shares have declined ½, and are now quoted at 39½.

Illinois Central Railway Shares remain at the opening price—76.

LONDON, Friday, May 24—Evening.

Consols for money	93¼
United States Five-twenty Bonds	72¼
Illinois Central Railway shares	76¼
Erie Railway Shares	41

FRANKFORT, Friday, May 24—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77½.

Commercial.

LONDON, Friday, May 24—10 A. M.

Cotton steady, and the market is likely to open with an active feeling.

Neither the Breadstuffs nor Provision markets have yet opened, but the general belief is there will be no change in prices.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 24—Noon.

Cotton quiet. Sales to-day, 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 11d. Middling Orleans, 11¼d.

The sales of the week foot up 69,000 bales, of which 20,000 bales were for export and 2,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port, 774,000 bales, of which 489,000 bales are American.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Corn, 39s. Wheat—Sales of No. 1 Milwaukee Red at 13s. 9d., and White California at 14s. 6d. Barley, 4s. 7d. Oats, 3s. 6d. Peas, 41s. 6d.

Provisions unchanged. Pork, 80s. Beef, 127s. 6d. Bacon, 39s. Lard, 50s. 6d. Cheese, 67s.

Produce without change. Ashes, 32d. 6d.

RESIN—Sales of Common at 7s. 6d., and Fine at 12s 6d.

Spirits of Turpentine, 35s. 3d. Tallow, 43s. 9d. Cloverseed, 57s.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 11d., and Standard White, 1s. 3d.

LONDON, Friday, May 24—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 65s. Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. Oils—Linseed, £39 10s; Sperm, £131; Whale, £39.

LONDON, Friday, May 24—2 P. M.

Cotton and Breadstuffs are steady, without change in quotations since the opening.

In the Provision market, Beef is 1s. dearer than at the opening, and Tallow 3d. lower. Other articles are without change.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 24—Evening.

COTTON quiet at 11d. for Middling Uplands and 11¼d. for Middling Orleans. Sales to-day, 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS quiet. Corn, 39s. Wheat—California White declined to 14s.; No. 1 Milwaukee Red, 13s. 9d. Corn, 39s. Barley, 4s. 7d. Oats, 3s. 6d. Peas, 41s. 6d.

PROVISIONS steady. Beef, 128s. 6d. Pork, 80s. Lard, 50s. 6d. Bacon, 39s. Cheese, 67s.

PRODUCE unchanged. Petroleum Spirits, 11d.; standard White, 1s. 3d. Pot Ashes, 32s. 6d. Resin—common, 7s. 6d.; fine, 12s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine, 35s. 3d. Tallow, 43s. 9d. Clover Seed, 57s.

LONDON, Friday, May 24—Evening.

No. 12 Dutch standard Sugar, 24s. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. 6d, Calcutta Linseed, 65s. Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. Oils—Linseed, £39 10s.; Sperm, £131; Whale, £39.

ANTWERP, Friday, May 24—Evening.

PETROLEUM—Standard White sold to-day at 42f. 50c. ℔ bbl.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GLASGOW, Friday, May 24.

The steamship *United Kingdom*, which left New-York on the 1st, and the steamship *Iowa*, which left New-York on the 4th inst.—both of the Anchor Line—have arrived here.

SOUTHAMPTON, Friday, May 24—Evening.

The steamship *Teutonia*, Capt. BARDUA, which left New-York on the 11th inst., arrived at this port this afternoon, and, after landing her passengers and mails for London, sailed for Hamburg.

AFFAIRS IN AUSTRIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VIENNA, Wednesday, May 8, 1867.

The Germans of Austria want to get back into the "Fatherland." They would give BISMARCK all their old boots and shoes if he would let them come back. They are in prostrate earnest in the matter and no mistake. They are sick of the Magyars and the Tzecks and the Slovenians, and, when they look across the border and behold their fellow-countrymen whom they once so persistently called "foreigners" building up a great state, they sigh; "*O beatus ille!*" Like Esau, they ran after strange gods, they went in pursuit of wild beasts among the mountains, the beasts of Hungary and Sclavonia, &c., (though they called them "half-civilized barbarians" all the while,) and became hungry and faint and sold their birthright for a mess of pottage. At Sadowa they had a small quarrel about the price of the pottage, and, unlike Esau, they gave instead of receiving. Now they see Isaac (BISMARCK) stretching out his hands to bless the children of his loins, and they cry: "And me too, O father!"

The *New Free Press*, the best representative in Vienna of the pure German element, in an article on "Austria and Germany," says:

"Formerly it was a patriotic maneuver of the Berliners to endeavor to console us for the loss of our German rank by recommending us to acquire territory in the Orient. To-day they keep away from us with such nonsense, for they understand that a Government which supports itself on the Germans of Austria cannot follow the advice of the Tzecks and go on incorporating half-barbarian elements into the Empire. * * * * * More than that, even the most Chauvinistic sheets of Berlin no longer labor under any delusions as to the significance of 300,000 Austrian bayonets, and, in view thereof, begin to discuss with no little earnestness our relation to Germany, while not more than a month ago they would have counted it rank treason against the Government of their King to touch this theme at all."

It is proper to remark here that the Austrians are prone to see double, and that the affection is much stronger in the breasts of the Viennese than the Berliners. The latter are not, so far as I am aware, particularly concerned about their Austrian neighbors, especially when they have now completed the solidification of Germany by adding a treaty of defence and offence with Hesse-Darmstadt to those made last August with Baden, Wurtemburg and Bavaria. Bavaria and Baden will carry out and are carrying out those treaties in the best of faith, and, though Wurtemburg's contemptible King, CHARLES I., was disposed to fly the track for a time, when the Luxemburg affair looked most squally, his braver spouse held him to the work, and the army organization is going on as well as could be expected. The Prussians are not over-anxious about the Austrians. Further:

"In this connection, it is a fortunate thing that the childish dream that, as soon as Austria was put out, all of Germany's woes were past and all her maladies healed, and that her golden days would at once begin, has been quickly brushed aside. The small German (*Kleindeutsch*) lie has been quickly exposed. To-day it is only a few isolated galopins of BISMARCK, like the Bremen *Zeitung*, &c.—in view of the fact that the North German Diet did absolutely nothing but drive the nails in the coffin of the Prussian Constitution, and establish a Hohenzollern military dictatorship—that make themselves ridiculous by asserting that it is only the Ultramontanes and the Feudals of South Germany that are anxious to renew the connection with Austria."

This contains some truth and some falsehood. As to the work done by the North German Diet, the truth is pretty nearly as here given; but I know of my own knowledge that South Germany is pretty effectually cured of Austrophily. Of the seven dailies of Munich, with a combined circulation of over 80,000, there is only one—the *Volksbote*, a rampant Ultramontane sheet, with a circulation of 6,000—that even discusses such a question. This paper, of course, desires the reunion, because it speaks for the priests, and the priests want the alliance of their Austrian brothers against the heresy of Prussia. There is not one man in a hundred—I say it without hesitation—in South Germany who wants the Austrians back in the same place they were a year ago—*i. e.*, as the dictators over Germany. There is not one in ten who wants them back as a member of a Confederation in which FRANCIS JOSEPH should be the highest executive officer. On the other hand, there is not one in a hundred south of the Main who would not gladly see the Austrians back if they could come back without the Magyars, the Tzecks, &c.; and further, if they would be content to accept the military and diplomatic sovereignty of WILLIAM I. Of one thing you may rest assured—Germany is intent on making itself respectable, and, to do that, is willing to confer power on the Prussian King, though there is difference of opinion as to the amount to be yielded to him.

As to the Luxemburg question, the lower classes of Austria—*i. e.*, a vast majority of the population—would cordially rejoice to see a war and see Prussia humbled, but the better classes—perhaps a tenth of the Germans of Austria—have sufficient regard for the interests of the whole German race to be able to understand that the defeat of Prussia and the tearing up of the work of 1866 would be a real calamity. Nobody understands this better than the Government, and, bitterly as Baron VON BEUST hates BISMARCK personally, he is a true German, and would greatly prefer a Prussian to a French alliance.

By the way, allow me to say here that this man BEUST is not appreciated at his full value even in his own country. If BISMARCK were not in existence, BEUST would be the greatest of living Germans, and I am far from certain that he is even now the second in rank. No man in Germany knows and dreads him as BISMARCK himself, and it is almost the only contemptible act of his life that he banished him from Saxony for fear of him. Could BISMARCK have done what BEUST has if he had stood in his shoes? An Austrian statesman must mould with different plaster from a Prussian. If BISMARCK had failed at Sadowa he would have been the smallest man in Europe. BISMARCK has understood well how to pluck the fruits of victory, but BEUST has turned defeat into victory. He has introduced into Austria more constitutional liberty than Prussia possesses; and, under him, has grown up a responsible Ministry in half the empire—something that Prussia will not possess for a decade. BEUST is an immense worker and has common sense, which is so rare in Austria. He is young yet, (47, if I remember rightly,) while BISMARCK is an old man; yet he has accomplished the work of a lifetime. His polite but decided dealings with the Sultan did more to procure the evacuation of Belgrade than the noisy threats of England and France. More than that, he was in advance of them, and, therefore, alone, for he wrote to Constantinople his first dispatch Jan. 1, 1867, while the other Ministers did not speak in Constantinople till a month later. The Servians know who saved them from a war with Turkey, and acknowledged their indebtedness in a letter of cordial thanks to BEUST. BEUST has already brought Austria so far out of her degradation that Prince CHARLES, of the Danube Principalities, has asked his alliance. It is BEUST alone who succeeded in bringing the Emperor out of the petty hostility toward Prussia that he fell into after Sadowa, and made him see the necessity of a Prussian alliance. BEUST is more magnanimous than BISMARCK, for it is Prussia that has met him in every path, yet he seeks her alliance for the good of Germany; BISMARCK meanly drove him out of Saxony, because he feared him and was stronger than he. BEUST is quiet and unostentatious, but knows no fear. His great services for Germany have made him so odious to the Tzechs that his life is not safe in Prague. The Germans of a certain district elected him to their Parliament, and he went to Prague and took his seat for two days, on purpose to show them he was not afraid. This might seem ridiculous in America, but a German's sense of honor is different, and it had become such a public matter that BEUST could not stay away with honor. I believe, however, that BEUST has moral courage enough to refuse to fight a duel, if challenged, and this, in Vienna, is the severest of all tests.

SEGREX.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TORONTO, Wednesday, May 22, 1867.

Mr. CARTIER had a magnificent ovation the other day on his arrival at Montreal. He was met by the Mayor and Corporation and a large concourse of people, and presented with an address of welcome, to which he responded in fitting terms. His reception all along the route from Quebec to Montreal was a series of ovations. He expressed his intention of being a candidate for the Federal and Local Parliaments. Few men have won so much esteem in this country as Mr. CARTIER. In 1837 he was a proscribed rebel, with a reward offered for his head; in 1854 he was the Reform candidate for the Speakership, and in the same year entered the Government. He has been Premier once, and Attorney-General for Lower Canada almost since entering the Government.

The other day the people of Kingston had a grand demonstration in honor of their representative, Hon. J. A. MACDONALD, the Attorney-General for Upper Canada. He and his bride came by steamer from Prescott, and, on landing, were received with a boisterous welcome. The Mayor and Corporation presented an address, to which he replied in a speech of considerable length, and in the course of which he took occasion to mention that the Queen's proclamation of the union of the Provinces would shortly be issued. He spoke against the renewal of party spirit, and advised the selection of the men best suited to carry out the union scheme, independent of party. He said that he was not aware who would be chosen for the new Government, and that possibly he might not be in it. At all events, he was prepared to stand by Kingston, which he had represented for over twenty years. Mr. MCGEE, too, has been addressing his constituents, but by letter, for he writes them from Paris, and the result is the formation of a committee to give him a grand reception on his return. Mr. MCGEE's address is lengthy, and goes over the whole ground with regard to the Union. He strikes out an extensive programme, and calls upon the country to keep clear of party arrangements. The address has excited the strongest denunciation of the *Globe* here, which emphatically says: "You are a humbug, Mr. THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE." The time has been when it said otherwise; but MCGEE has no faith in Mr. GEORGE BROWN, consequently his journal is down upon Mr. MCGEE. The proclamation is likely to appear in the official *Gazette* of Saturday. Some think it may be announced on Friday, which is the anniversary of the Queen's birthday. About nine of the old Legislative Councillors have been left off the list of Senators sent to England for the approval of Her Majesty.

RISE IN BREADSTUFFS.

There has been an extraordinary rise in all kinds of provisions lately. Flour which sold at $6 30 per barrel in December, is now selling at $10 50@$11. Fall wheat was then $1 45; it is now $2 30@$2 50. As a matter of course the bakers have raised their prices, and the loaf is now selling at 20 cents, just twice what it brought in the beginning of Winter. Everything has gone up. Wood is enormously high for fuel; provender is also high, and in some parts of the Province there is such great scarcity that cattle are actually dying of starvation. Seed grain, too, is scarce, and it is with the greatest difficulty that the crops have been put in by certain portions of the Lower Canadians.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Court of Queen's Bench decided a somewhat important case yesterday. Some four years ago the Government called upon a Mr. HAMMOND, Registrar of the County of Bruce, to account for certain moneys charged by him against the Government as returning officer, at the general election. He made charges for traveling and other expenses which the Government considered he should not have made; and, to mark their sense of their disapproval, they at once dismissed him. Such a thing had not occurred within the memory of man. Yet the Government was a Reform one—Mr. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD being its head and ready to bear the responsibility. But the poor fellow they thrust into the vacancy, Mr. JOHN MCLAY, had to bear the brunt. An action was brought against him by Mr. HAMMOND, which has just resulted in the Court declaring that he is entitled to be restored to the office and must be paid the full amount of profits upon the fees received by his successor since the time of his appointment. It is the most important decision given by the Court of Queen's Bench for a long time, and occasions much comment.

AFFAIRS IN THE GOLD REGIONS.

There are no important discoveries to mention, but the indications are reported as highly promising in various parts of the mining district. The Company now in possession of the Richardson mine paid into the Commercial Bank yesterday $35,000, in accordance with the request of the Court of Chancery. Everything is said to look flourishing about the mines, and reports are constantly arriving of the increased prospects of the mines. Silver and copper have been found in considerable quantities, and there seems to be no doubt that there is an abundance of those minerals.

MEETING OF THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

The Medical Council of Upper Canada met in Ottawa last week, and disposed of a considerable amount of business. They adopted a resolution against quackery, and insisted strongly against quack advertisements. Of course, such a move can have no effect, unless the publishers of newspapers are inclined to refuse advertisements from quacks.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

There is a scarcity of provender in the Eastern townships, and about 200 cattle are said to have died for want of nourishment.

The line of steamships to Halifax from Montreal have commenced their trips, and will run regularly during the season of navigation.

The total quantity of white pine lumber manufactured upon the Ottawa and its tributaries during last Winter, was 12,745,000 feet, and on the St. Lawrence 5,000,000 feet, showing an increase of 1,000,000 feet. On the whole there has been a much larger quantity than usual.

Strange to say wolves have recently been seen in the lower part of Garafraxa, Upper Canada, which have destroyed many sheep.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mass Meeting of the Negroes—Resolutions—Ex-Gov. Perry's Course not Popular—Estimates of Crops; Wheat, Corn and Cotton—Republican State Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, May 20.

My last detailed the proceedings of the grand mass meeting of both colors, held here on the 29th of April. Since then—on the 13th of May—we have had a mass meeting of the colored citizens, exclusive of whites. At this meeting were brought into harmony certain conflicting elements in the negro ranks. THOMPSON, the Chairman of the former mixed meeting, and President of the Union League, presides at this meeting; and W. BEVERLY NASH, known as the leader of the opposition element, and the exponent of the liberal sentiments so much applauded at the famous Hampton meeting last March—that NASH is on the Committee that prepares the resolutions on the 13th instant. Thus passes from view the two discordant elements among the negroes, and THOMPSON and NASH take hands over the following preamble and resolutions:

"*Whereas* the citizens of Columbia, S. C., feeling that the political equality guaranteed to the people of the Saate of South Carolina by the reconstruction bill, must be preserved at all hazards; therefore be it

Resolved, That we adopt the platform of the Union Republican party of the State of South Carolina.

Resolved, That we entertain no prejudice, hate or feelings of revenge towards those who may have been our enemies or enemies to the Union; but for the prosperity of our common country and the welfare of all our fellow-citizens, we welcome all to join us upon the Union Republican platform."

Here it is evident that the phrase "Union Republican Party of the State of South Carolina" is not a technical phrase, and is susceptible of some latitude of interpretation. Whatever be the interpretation, however, that is intended by the party here using it, it is apparent to the whites that there is a something of menace toward them in the expressions used in this connection. No one regards these resolutions as at all as favorable to amicable relations between whites and blacks, as were those passed at the mixed mass meeting of the 29th of April. This is, in every aspect of the case and for all parties, to be lamented; because, where the interests of the two races are so perfectly identical, all jarring between them must injure both, and when the breach widens to actual and expressed antagonism the war of races commences. In this war of races the weaker must go under—the black is destined to yield. The best informed of the blacks see this; but discontents and false issues are forced upon them by itinerant lecturers whose first object seems to be sensation. Besides those who have lectured here—a few colored politicians—the speeches of Messrs. WILSON, KELLEY and that ilk, are read generally by our citizens. Such agitations have the unfavorable effects of arraying one race against the other, and of interesting the negro more in national than in State politics.

In this connection comes EX-GOV. PERRY's series of three letters upon the state of the country, of which so much has been said. Gov. PERRY's policy is "masterly inactivity." He advises and urges upon our citizens to register promptly and vote *No Convention*. This counsel is urged with great gravity and earnestness, and is supported by considerations that appeal forcibly to the innate feelings of self-respect and State devotion, which so strongly characterize the people of this State. Still the public mind is so wearied out with the distractions of the time that Gov. PERRY is hardly listened to with patience, and is indorsed by but one or two of the Press fraternity. The people are sick of waiting, and seem pretty well ready to adopt any course that promises to be a settlement of the matter. No leading man at all has thus far followed the lead of Gov. PERRY, and that man of opposition stands, as he has always stood, *alone*. No man in the State commands a higher degree of personal respect and confidence as a man of integrity and justice than does Gov. PERRY, and yet he stands thus alone, because his views of policy are not popular. It was the same in 1860. His opposition to secession was, in the later days, unsustained by the many.

A gentleman of intelligence and information from Newberry District—central in its location—gives me a few facts upon the crop now in the field. The wheat crop is expected to be about the same as that of 1860, and this means of course a very fine crop for 1867. As this grain comes earliest, a good crop is of vast importance to our starving State. By the 20th of June the earliest wheat will be in a state to be made available as food. The corn crop is expected to average a half; that is, about a half as much as that of 1860. With good seasons from the present time the farmer expects to make about enough corn to subsist upon for the ensuing year; and this would be amply sufficient were not a good deal of it, by various expedients of barter and trade, made to meet the pressing wants of the present time, thus shortening to some extent, next year's supply, The cotton crop will also be about a half of what 1860 produced. The gentleman of whom I am speaking gave me a list of ten planters of Newberry District, with the number of bales of cotton they produced in 1860 and 1866 respectively. These ten planters in 1860 made 1,042 bales of cotton, and in 1866 they made 225, less than one-fourth. He estimates that they will make at least twice as much this year as they did in 1866. So that—to recapitulate—this gentleman expects his section of this State to make a full crop of wheat, half a crop of corn, and half a crop of cotton. I have confidence in his judgment and know his facts to be facts. I presume his estimates will not be far wrong if applied to the State at large.

The Republican State Convention which adjourned a week ago in Charleston we understand, on account of imperfect representation, is to meet again on Wednesday the 24th of July, when it is expected that the colored citizens will make some more distinct avowal of their policy than has hitherto been made.

The season this year is unusually backward; and not in many years has May been so mildly cool and free from Spring sultriness as this May.

BOISE.

WAR WITH THE INDIANS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT KEARNY, Monday, May 20.

From an interview I have had with Gen. AUGUR, I hasten to jot down what information I have gleaned concerning his intended expedition to the Indian country. He has probably some 5,000 troops in the Department of the Platte, which he commands. He had intended to take a force of some 2,000 men toward the headwaters of the Yellowstone River, for the purpose of avenging the massacre of Fort Phil. Kearny and the reported one of Fort John Buford. Had the plan, which doubtless originated in the fertile brain of a General who shall be nameless, and which was intended to be a signal act of revenge unbecoming a great nation, been put in force, peradventure by this you would have heard of the red man's total annihilation — the Indian would have troubled neither the War Department nor the Indian Department any more. The plan was that Gen. HANCOCK was to go south of the Platte, along the Arkansas River as far as Fort Dodge, divide the hostile tribes from the peaceable. drive the hostile tribes up to that belt of country between the Platte and the Arkansas, and send his cavalry to cut them up in detail. Then Gen. AUGUR was to sweep along the headwaters of the Republican, up the Platte to the confluence of its two forks, the North and the South. Any Indians south between HANCOCK's and AUGUR's troops were to be utterly annihilated. Truly a magnificent idea, but like many other sublime ideas it fell to the ground, that another equally as sublime, equally as futile, might take its place.

When those 329 Indians met Gen. HANCOCK between Fort Larned and this village, they narrowly escaped the fate of their red brothers of Sand Creek notoriety. Thoughts of what SUMNER and CHIVINGTON formerly had achieved, passed through the General's mind, and more than three-fourths of his officers prayed for an opportunity—an occasion to fall on them. But for the honor of the military be it said, the flag-of-truce, which "PAWNEE KILLER" so conspicuously displayed to view, was honored. His hasty burning of the Cheyenne and Sioux villages, as I was an eye-witness, was part and parcel of the summary manner in which the General wished to deal with them. Major-Gen. A. J. SMITH, now commanding the Department of the Arkansas, and Inspector-Gen. DAVIDSON, of Major-Gen. HANCOCK's Staff, remonstrated with the Commanding General—nay, almost begged that he would not burn the camp. They urged him when about to order the torch to be applied, that the Indians had been frightened off by the presence of the troops. As "TALL BULL" and "WHITE HORSE" had said, the Indian ponies were found to be in such a condition that it became a merciful deed to slaughter them when captured. The agent of the Sioux and Cheyennes, Major E. W. WYNKOOP, entreated Gen. HANCOCK verbally and in his official character, again and again to delay the burning till proofs could be produced that they intended to commence hostilities. You will perceive by the letter he sent to N. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, how futile his entreaties were. Again the burning of the Cheyenne village, broke up in a great measure the order of the campaign. Gen. HANCOCK was left minus his most effective force, on which he mostly relied, to wander over the prairies and to return in haste, his mission unfulfilled. The hard-driven tribes, Sioux and Cheyennes, hotly pursued, broke out at last, and attacked and burnt their stations. They also scattered themselves along the great lines of travel West, the Smoky Hill and the Platte, and commenced their depredations. These events have prevented Gen. AUGUR's expedition from starting. His whole force is in requisition to protect the railroad (Union Pacific;) he now has his hands full; dispatch after dispatch arrives daily at his headquarters informing him of the insecurity of travel.

This morning news came of the capture of one hundred head of stock in the neighborhood of Julesburgh, and the killing of three herders. This I had officially, so you may depend upon it.

He is hurrying troops by the Union Pacific to all posts where any danger is anticipated. The Fourth Regiment Infantry, has been forwarded to Fort Sedgwick, Nebraska, another regiment has been sent to Laramie, which is about 575 miles from here. How infantry can be made available against the plumed riders of the Plains, except by acting on the defensive, is a question I leave to your intelligent readers. In the whole Department there is only one regiment of cavalry.

The main body of the Sioux and Cheyennes are camped on Turkey Creek, near Beaver Creek, about 250 miles from this city. In two weeks at least, their horses will be in a condition to enable them to commence their work of terrible retaliation.

AFFAIRS IN MASSACHTSETTS.

Poisoning Case in Boston—A Young Girl Charged with Poisoning Her Step-Father—Singular Conduct of the Alleged Murderess—Her Plea of Innocence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 13, 1867.

On the 3d inst. WASHINGTON PICKERING, a middle-aged man, who resided at No. 28 West Orange-street, Boston, died suddenly, and an investigation by physicians showed that he had been poisoned. A Coroner's jury confirmed that fact, and his step-daughter, Miss ALICE CHRISTIANA ABBOTT, was arrested and charged with the crime. She is only 17 years of age, very innocent-looking, and has most emphatically denied the crime. She does not appear to realize the position in which she is placed and the grave charge which has been preferred against her. In the Municipal Court yesterday she was arraigned for examination, and her features were lighted up all day by broad smiles, and she preserved a demeanor that would have been appropriate at a tea-party with members of her own sex and age. She is charged with placing the poison in tea which her father drank in the morning of the second inst. She denies that she did so, and she has stated to some of her advisers that her father had improper connection with her at divers periods from the time she was 13 years of age until about one week before his death. At the latter period he made proposals which she rejected, and she states that she threatened to expose him to her mother, and that to avoid this exposure he committed suicide by taking the poison. This is her statement, which must be taken with some grains of allowance. Medical testimony which was introduced yesterday afternoon showed plainly that the cause of death was poison, as quantities of arsenic were found in the stomach of the deceased when the autopsy was made. Other witnesses testified that she had frequently stated in conversation that her father had abused her, and that she would poison him. She mentioned this fact to some of the witnesses about one week before the death of her step-father. Perhaps the most important testimony was given by her aunt, Mrs. PHILLIPS. She said that on the afternoon when Mr. PICKERING was taken sick she heard ALICE remark that he was a goner. She should not have remembered this remark if the case had not been brought into Court. She had never taken much notice of what the girl had said, because she has frequently made singular exclamations, and since a severe illness which she had had, something appeared to be the matter with her head or mind. She did not appear to take the slightest notice of the advice of friends, and appeared singular at times. She knew of no other cause of ALICE's disliking him than from his ill-treatment of her. She had heard him remark that he should have to put her away unless there was a change in her for the better, and supposed he referred to some school or place of reform. The girl always liked to go out a good deal and stay away from home. The testimony is considered strong against her, but it is expected that some new facts will be elicited before the Grand Jury. Yesterday the case for the Government closed late in the afternoon, and her counsel offering no testimony for the defence, she was fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. Just before leaving the Court-room she asked for her mother, and for the first time exhibited feelings of tenderness or emotion by crying. It is one of the most singular cases that has ever been brought up in this city, and the tender age of the girl makes her an object of compassion. Considerable interest is manifested in the case, and the trial in the Supreme Court will be fully attended.

VIGIL.

The Recent Kentucky Election.

Correspondence of the New-York Times

LOUISVILLE, Monday, May 20, 1867.

The whole number of votes cast for Congressmen in this State on the 4th inst., was about 110,000—Democratic, 76,000; Radical, 27,000; Third, 7,000. Democratic plurality, 49,000; majority, 42,000. In 1866, the whole vote was 154,014—Democratic majority 37,944. Duvall's vote, 95,979; Hobson's, 58,035. In 1864, whole vote, 92,087—McClellan, 64,301; Lincoln, 27,786.

Four of the five candidates of the "Thirds," were third in the race. The fifth district gave Grover, 7,122; Jacob, 2,814; Bullitt, (Radical,) 726. In 1865, it gave Rousseau 5,751; Mallory, 4,704.

MCKEE, since his defeat, comes out I regret to see, for the "Nation's Congress' Reconstruction of Kentucky, the most disloyal of all the States." Like my too fast friends of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, he is now for the "enfranchisement of the Kentucky blacks by act of Congress in order to make a loyal voting majority in rebel Kentucky."

PONTIAC.

THE SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

Gen. Sickles' Order Forbidding the Distillation of Spirits from Grain.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., May 20, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25.—It appears from sundry petitions and official representations that the present scanty supply of food in the Carolinas is seriously diminished by the large quantity of grain consumed in numerous distilleries, put up and worked in defiance of the revenue laws of the United States; it is represented that few or none of the requirements of the law are observed in any of these establishments; that the officers of the Internal Revenue service, while endeavoring to assess and collect the whisky tax, are frequently treated with disrespect and sometimes menaced with violence; and that when offenders are prosecuted in the civil Courts and violations of the internal revenue laws indisputably proved, juries fail to convict the parties; it is further shown that this unlawful traffic makes food dearer in places where large numbers are depending upon public and private bounty; that the Government is, besides, defrauded of a large amount of revenue; that the authority of its civil officers is brought into contempt; and furthermore, that the mischief complained of tends to increase poverty, disorder and crime; therefore, in the exercise of the authority vested in the Commanding-General it is ordered that,

I. The distillation or manufacture of whisky or other spirits from grain is prohibited in this Military District. Any person so engaged or employed will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. The possession of a still or other apparatus for this purpose will be considered presumptive evidence of a violation of the revenue laws, and the party or parties using the same, or on whose premises, or in whose possession the same may be found, will be arrested and brought to trial before a military tribunal composed of the commanding officer of the post and two officers of the army next in rank on duty within the territorial limits of the post. If the exigencies of the service do not permit the detail of other officers, that fact will be duly certified, and the post commander will hear and determine the case.

II. The penalties, punishments and forfeitures prescribed by the several acts of Congress for distilling or manufacturing whisky or other spirits in violation of the revenue laws will be imposed and executed by the military tribunals hereby authorized.

III. No sentence extending to imprisonment, forfeiture of stills, liquor or other property, or the imposition of a fine or other penalty will be carried into effect until reported to these headquarters and approved by the Commanding-General.

IV. All troops of the United States, Magistrates, Sheriffs, Constables, Police and others in authority are required, and all citizens are solicited, to be vigilant in detecting and prompt in giving information of the violation of these orders. Commanding officers will be held responsible for their enforcement.

By command of Major-Gen. D. E. SICKLES.
J. W. CLOUS, Captain Thirty-eighth Infantry,
A. D. C. & A. A. A. G.

Official: ALEXANDER MOORE, Captain Thirty-eighth Infantry, Aid-de-Camp.

Gov. Throckmorton and the Freedmen.

The Austin (Texas) *Intelligencer* says that Gov. THROCKMORTON procured an interview with members of the Colored Executive Committee in his office, a few days ago, when he informed them that they would, upon investigation, find their natural and best friends in the Conservative Party, and advised them to call a meeting of their race, and invite Col. CARTER and Judge HANCOCK to address them in relation to their interests and duties at the present time. The Governor, on parting with the committeemen, furnished them with copies of his inaugural message and acts of the last Legislature, and requested them to inform him of the conclusions arrived at, and whether they would call the meeting as suggested. The Committee have since published their reply, in which they told him that heretofore he had not shown the slightest interest in regard to any freedman's position, and that his whole action, from the day when he deserted the Union cause, and took up arms against the United States Government to the present time, has been one struggle against the loyal sentiment in the State. Various acts performed by him since his installation as Governor are referred to to substantiate these statements, and they then conclude as follows: "It seems that our roads lie far apart. You stand with the Conservative Party in direct opposition to the laws of the land. We are struggling with those who give their hearty support to the Government, and with that party which has given us the boon of freedom—the Republican Union Party. With these facts before us, we must respectfully decline to meet you for the purpose of discussing the matter as to who are our friends or to whom we must look to for advice, believing as we do that in the ranks of the Republican Union Party we will secure all that we can or may be entitled to in the future."

Gov. Brownlow Addresses the Negroes.

The colored people of Knoxville, Tenn., indulged in a grand demonstration on the 20th inst., forming a procession nearly a mile long, and with a band, marching through the streets, shouting for the Radical Congress, the Tennessee Legislature and Gov. BROWNLOW. They halted in front of the Governor's house, and he, though quite feeble, appeared at the balcony and was greeted with tumultuous applause as their great and best friend in Tennessee. The Governor briefly replied, saying: "I could not do less than thank you for this manifestation of your esteem and confidence. I value it far above the applause of white traitors. Under the law you have as much right to march in processions and vote as other citizens. Exercise your rights without hesitation or fear, and at all hazards and to the last extremity. The Government of Tennessee will protect you, a brave and patriotic Congress will protect you, and a million Northern bayonets will protect you." He concluded, saying: "Would I had the physical ability to speak to you two hours. I might expose the treason, corruption and villainy of the Conservative-rebel Johnson Party."

The procession was joined by several hundred white citizens, and went to the Court-house. The crowd being too large for any building in the city, the speaking was done in the street.

O. F. C[illegible]HES, a colored citizen of Knoxville, late of Pennsylvania, spoke for two hours, and was followed by Rev. A. D. BEMAN, of Greenville, also colored.

Gen. Pope's Appointment of Municipal Officers for Selma, Ala.

Gen. POPE has appointed BENJAMIN F. SAFFOLD Mayor of Selma, Ala., and a full Board of Councilmen, to fill the vacancies arising by the expiration of the term of office of those regularly elected. On the 14th inst. the old officers formally resigned their trust into the hands of the new appointees, who appeared and were sworn into office. For the present the police and other subordinate officers are retained. The Selma *Messenger* says:

"The new officers are well-known citizens of Selma. With, we believe, only one or two exceptions, they are *ante-bellum* residents of this place. The most of them are men of property, and all of them are identified with the interests of the city. We do not think the same number of Radicals of equal respectability could be found in any other Southern city; and so far we have cause of public gratulation—accepting a change as inevitable. For Judge SAFFOLD's sake, his friends must regret that he has been placed in a position that will subject his motives to unjust misconceptions; but he has voluntarily accepted the appointment, and we believe he will endeavor to impartially and faithfully discharge the duties of the office in which he is placed."

OBITUARY.

Sir Archibald Alison, Bart.

A Cable dispatch informs us of the death of Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON, Bart., the lawyer and historian, son of the author of "Essays on Taste." He was born in the Parish of Kenley, Shropshire, England, in 1792, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh, among the professors of which at the time were DUGALD STEWART, PLAYFAIR and LESLIE, and where he was awarded the highest prizes in mathematics and Greek. After passing as an advocate at the Scottish bar in 1814, he devoted most of eight years to traveling on the Continent. Having been appointed Deputy-Advocate in 1822, he held that important office until the close of the Duke of Wellington's Administration in 1830. Soon after he wrote and published his work on *Criminal Law*, which became the standard authority on that subject in Scotland, and still bears a high reputation there and elsewhere. In 1834 Sir ROBERT PEEL appointed him Sheriff of Lanarkshire, one of the most responsible judicial situations in Scotland. He was created a Baronet in 1852, and in the following year received the degree of D. C. L. from the University of Oxford. He was the author of a history of England from the commencement of the French Revolution, of a life of the Duke of Marlborough, and of a work entitled the *Principles of Population*. His *History of Europe* passed through many editions in England, and has been largely circulated in this country, besides being translated into French, German and Arabic. He recently made at Glasgow an address to the volunteers, in which he gave expression to the most painful apprehension respecting the result to Great Britain from the exchange of her "wooden walls" for an iron-clad fleet, saying that "this great change has entirely altered our relative position in any future naval war; and unless steps are taken, and that speedily, to counterbalance its effects, it may safely be predicted that evil days are coming upon us, and that the days of our national independence are numbered."

Hon. Sextus H. Hungerford.

Hon. SEXTUS H. HUNGERFORD, who had been in declining health for some time, died in Westfield, Chautauqua County, on the 15th inst., at the age of 61 years. He has resided in Westfield some thirty years. He established the Bank of Westfield, in 1848, and conducted it with marked success till it was changed into the National Bank of Westfield. He represented his district one term in the Assembly, and was made Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and sustained an influential and leading position. He has represented Westfield on the Board of Supervisors several years, and was reelected last Spring. He was a sound and reliable business man; upright and respected by all who knew him, and always ready with his means and energy to aid in all public enterprises and private charities. His funeral was held at the Presbyterian Church on Sunday, and the large attendance showed the esteem in which he was held by his neighbors and those who knew him best.

Registration Order of Gen. Pope.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, May 24.

An important general order on registration has just been issued by Gen. POPE. The following are its salient points:

The States of Georgia and Alabama are districted, and a freedman placed on every Board of Registration.

The registers are to take the iron-clad oath, and to explain to all their political rights and privileges.

The right to register and vote is guaranteed by the military authorities.

Violence, threats, or any oppressive means to prevent persons from registering or voting, are to be followed by immediate arrest and trial by Military Commission.

No contract with laborers depriving them of wages for any longer time than is actually consumed in registering or voting is permitted to be enforced under penalty of arrest and trial by the military.

In cases of disturbance at the places of registration, or at the polls, the civil authorities are to be called upon to afford protection, and in their default the military will see that such protection is given.

Registers or civil officers refusing to protect registers or voters, will be arrested by the military and tried by a Military Commission.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 24.

A large party of Eastern capitalists and railroad men, including Messrs. WM. B. ASTOR, PETER COOPER and ISAAC HINCKLEY, and Messrs. FELTON and ENOCH of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, W. V. MCKEAN of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, HOYER, GREEN and PUTNAM of Boston, and others, arrived at St. Joseph yesterday. They will all proceed to Leavenworth, and some of the party will go to the terminus of the Kansas Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Capt. GRACE, of the Boston Fenian Brotherhood, is at Omaha. He designs perfecting the organization there.

Disaster to the Steamship Virgo.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 24.

The steamship *Virgo*, from Savannah for New-York, was towed in here to-day by the steamship *Columbia*, from New-York for Havana. The *Virgo* broke her shaft, Cape Henry bearing west fifty-five miles. The *Virgo* will have to be towed to New-York. She has sixty passengers and a large freight. The *Columbia* sailed to-night.

Base Ball Match in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, May 24.

A large number of persons were present to-day to witness the second of the three games of base ball, for the championship of this State and the silver ball, which was played this afternoon at Cambridge, between the Lowell Club, of Boston, (the champions,) and the Harvard Club, of Harvard College. After a closely contested game of three hours, the result was declared in favor of the Harvard Club, the score standing 32 to 26.

MEXICO.

Conflicting Accounts Respecting a Fight at Queretaro on the 5th—Escobedo Claims a Victory.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 24.

We have received news from Queretaro to the 7th inst. The heavy guns received from Monterey opened on the 6th.

The day previous the Imperialists made an attack which lasted an hour and a half. ESCOBEDO claimed a victory, and says, officially: "The enemy's loss is very heavy. We made a few prisoners. Our losses are trifling. MIRAMON's whole force was engaged and driven." TREVINO was wounded in the leg. ESCOBEDO terms it a glorious action. He acknowledges some of his own men and officers killed and wounded, and states that the enemy was repulsed.

A Monterey correspondent says the Imperialists gained at first by their dash, but were driven by reinforcements of Liberals, and the position and artillery lost by the Liberals were regained. Several were killed and wounded on both sides. Gen. CCROWNA commanded.

Regarding the fight on the 27th ult., both sides claim a victory. ESCOBEDO's official report admits ninety men and officers killed. He is of opinion that the Imperialists will soon surrender.

A great battle was daily expected.

Prince DON SALVADO DE ITURBIDE, fourteen years old, has offered his services to MAXIMILIAN.

MEJIA and VIDAURRI are soon to march to the frontiers with six thousand men.

El Mexicano and *Ranchero* state that the Liberals will be compelled to abandon the position before Queretaro in consequence of heavy rains. The latter says everything is lost and the siege raised. The discomfiture and route of the Liberals are extensively reported and believed. The suffering in Queretaro is represented as horrible. Whole families are dying of hunger.

Meeting of Fenians in Boston.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Friday, May 24.

There was a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Roberts wing of the Fenian Brotherhood at Tremont Temple this evening, which was addressed by Senator HARRISON, of Illinois; NICHOLAS BEAN, of Boston; GEORGE ARCHDEACON, Gen. SPEAR and others. All the speakers assured their hearers that another movement was now fully organized for invading; they need have no fears of another failure; that they now had a well organized army, with plenty of ammunition and other war material, and that the first indication of another movement would be the crack of their rifles across the border. Gen. SPEAR and other prominent members of the Brotherhood were present and also addressed the meeting, fully assuring the Irishmen of Massachusetts that if they were in earnest and desired to assist in the struggle for Irish independence, they should lose no time in making preparations, for they would certainly be wanted in an hour they might not think of.

British North America—The Canadian Confederation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 24.

A telegram from Victoria reports that the *British Colonist* publishes dispatches of an important nature from England concerning the Confederation scheme. Gov. SEYMOUR has been advised that the first measure which will come before the Confederated Parliament of Canada in August will be one to include within the new Confederacy the whole of British North America.

He has been urged to lay the matter before his council immediately, and request their voice upon the advisability of the admission of British Columbia into the Union, with the condition that the debt of the Colonies be assumed by the Confederacy, and its payment be guaranteed by the Imperial Government. The *Colonist* says it is believed that the cry for annexation will be the means of attracting the attention of the Imperial Government to the deplorable condition of this neglected colony, and hasten confederation.

The ship *Flying Scud* has cleared for New-York.

The ship *Glarama*, for Cork, has sailed.

Flour is firm at $6 50. Wheat dull and unchanged.

Legal tenders, 73½.

New School Presbyterian General Assembly.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, May 24.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, to-day, was occupied with the matter of the appeal of SILAS MILLER from the action of the Synod of Illinois. The history of the case is as follows:

In October, 1865, said MILLER was suspended by the Presbyterian Church at Tuscola, Ill., on the charge of manifesting an unchristian spirit and conduct toward the Church. He appealed from the action of its session to the Presbytery of Wabash, Ind., and was not sustained. He appealed to the Synod of Illinois, where his case was remitted to the Presbytery for a new trial. From this action he now appeals to the General Assembly. The whole testimony was read before the Assembly; after which, Rev. G. J. KING, of Quincy, opened the case for the appellant. The respondent will be heard to-morrow. The case, as presented by Mr. KING, showed that great injuries had been done the appellant in the several trials to which he had been subjected.

Dr. HOOS, the delegate from the General Assembly of the Reformed Dutch Church of the United States, was formally received this afternoon. He addressed the Assembly and was responded to by the Moderator.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Friday, May 24.

In the Constitutional Convention to-day the Committee on Legislative Department made a report which contain the provisions: Prohibiting the General Assembly from making appropriations for compensation to former owners of slaves; also providing for heavy penalties to be imposed on the members of the General Assembly, and others of the State and municipal officers for receiving bribes, rewards or other testimonials; also upon persons offering the same, including fines and imprisonment in the Penitentiary and disqualification for office.

Serious Break in the Erie Canal.

PALMYRA, N. Y., Friday, May 24.

Some twenty feet of the berme bank of the east end of the aqueduct, just west of this village, went out at about 3 o'clock this morning. A boat loaded with staves was drawn across the opening and was badly wrecked. She will be unloaded and burnt.

The break is a very serious one and will take from four to six days to repair. The Superintendent and contractor are on the spot, and a large force is now at work.

Suicide of a Bank President at Selma, Alabama.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, May 24.

JOHN M. PARKMAN, the defaulting President of the First National Bank of Selma, Ala., who was confined in jail, escaped yesterday and plunged into the river and drowned himself.

The Mayor of Mobile has been petitioned to appoint one half of the police force negroes.

Michigan Constitutional Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, May 24.

The Constitutional Convention to-day decided not to incorporate in the new Constitution a clause making eight hours a legal day's work, but leave the matter to Legislative discretion.

DAVID ROSS has been sentenced to the State Prison for seven years for passing counterfeit United States currency.

Major-Gen. Thomas Ordered to Washington.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, May 24.

Maj.-Gen. THOMAS has received instructions to proceed to Washington, and it is understood that he leaves to-night.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Exhibition—The Visitors—M. Jules Favre—General Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 10, 1867.

The Park at the Exhibition continues to grow, and develop, and swell out, till at last we begin to hear of nothing else than the "marvels of the Park." It is, in fact, the surprise of the Exhibition. No one ever suspected it capable of such a development, perhaps not even the Imperial Commission itself. Besides, it is a new feature in exhibition. We have had annexes of all kinds at other exhibitions, and we have annexes at this one, but we have never seen before a park like this. It is fast becoming the rendezvous of fashion for day and evening.

Ten cents extra for admission is naturally the point of attraction for the fashionable feminine world, and for all those who love the beauties of animal and vegetable nature. Imagine a twenty acre field laid out in an undulating garden, and covered with grottos, cascades, lakes, winding streams and dotted with light and beautiful constructions of all kinds, crowned in the middle by a conservatory in glass and iron of unequaled proportions and magnificence. Then imagine this garden carpeted with the rarest collection of plants and trees it is possible to collect, and you will have some idea of its marvelous beauty. But it is not there for its beauty alone. The whole garden is an exhibition, like the rest. The flowers are renewed every week, as fast as they fade, and are brought into the garden in series, to compete before the horticultural juries for medals. The trees, the rivers, the lakes, the cascades, the garden houses, garden tools, everything down to the fish in the ponds and the birds in the aviaries, are made to pass before the jurymen for recompenses. The flower show, however, is the principal attraction. We are now in the series of rhododendrons and azalias, and we hear of one exhibitor who shows eleven of the latter so monstrous in size and so beautiful in color as to warrant him in demanding 18,000 francs for them. We read of CLEOPATRA amusing herself dissolving pearls in vinegar; some modern Cleopatra may show the extent of her indifference for money or the wealth of her admirers by purchasing these phenomenal and ephemeral flowers. Who knows?

The aquariums are the curious part of the reserved garden. We have here immense underground grottos, built in stone, with hanging points, which look as if they had been there ever since the flood. In these are placed the aquariums, filled with living fish of every species, as well those of fresh as of salt water, and they have gone so far as to gather out of the pond of Fontainebleau the famous old carps, even the historical carps of FRANCIS I., more than two centuries old, their backs covered with moss, and their noses pierced with rings! Believe it who may, but it would be worth a man's life to deny in the neighborhood of Fontainebleau the authenticity of the moss-covered carps of FRANCIS the First!

The enormous Conservatory, looking like another Crystal Palace, and filled with exotic, dry and aquatic plants and the Pavillion of the Empress, a beautiful construction, destined as a resting-place for Her Majesty, form the most interesting features of this extraordinary collateral exhibition.

To these add a permanent exhibition of fruits, of garden utensils, iron fences, garden and park statuary, ice-cream, and milk and butter establishments, and finally a band of music, and you have the sum total of what is called the reserved garden, the spot which will form the resting-place and the poetry of the Exhibition.

Yesterday the Emperor and Empress received at the Tuileries the Diplomatic Corps and all the persons of importance connected with the Exhibition, as well native as foreign. A certain number of them were invited to dinner, and the rest came afterward. Since the chaotic days of LOUIS NAPOLEON's Presidency such a muddle on the question of etiquette has not been seen in the palace. The dilemma was a new one for the Chamberlains; they manage well enough to place princely visitors, Ministers of State, the Diplomatic Corps and all that style of people, but the foreign and native Commissioners and Jurymen was a point they had not yet handled. Two or three of the foreign Commissioners were elder sons of Kings and heirs to thrones, and there was no trouble about them; but how were the rest to be placed at table and in the line for presentation? To make matters worse, the foreigners did not all speak French, they were not used to this kind of thing, and such a row, such an onslaught on the rules of etiquette, was never before seen in this well-regulated palace. The Chamberlains were in despair, and wondered where the unruly people all came from; the chief is ill in bed to-day, and talks as if he had passed through a hard battle and only escaped with his life. The wonder is that in imitation of Vattel, the cook, he did not hide his shame by committing *hari-kari* on the spot.

At this sort of scientific reception at the Tuileries were present the King of Greece, the brother of the Taicoon of Japan, Prince OSCAR, of Sweden, and the Duke of Leuchtenburg, nephew of the Emperor of Russia. To-day the Queen of Portugal arrives, and we are soon to have all the great monarchs of Europe, most of whom will be here at the same time. Queen VICTORIA will be lodged at St. Cloud, the Emperor of Russia at the Elysée, and the King of Prussia, horrible to tell! at the Tuileries—under the same roof with NAPOLEON. It may even be that we shall see BISMARCK, the horrid BISMARCK, sleeping under NAPOLEON's hospitable roof! And thus we may say, without being particularly disagreeable to anybody, that the enemies of the people are like lawyers: they quarrel over their clients and clink glasses over the social board. The democracy will not be flattered.

The new academician, M. JULES FAVRE, owes his election to his wonderful purity of language, rather than to success in debate. The town was certainly surprised to see this grave body elect on a first ballot, by a vote of 20 to 12, a man in such open hostility to the Government and so unsympathetic to the Academy as a body. Nevertheless, M. FAVRE is possessed of a talent which marked him out for the Academy, and made his entry there easy and natural. In his case it was only a question of time. M. FAVRE has not been so successful in his great law pleadings as M. BERRYER, or even as M. LACHAUD or M. ALLON, his usual antagonists, because he lacks the fire and the heart of these gentlemen. His style is cold and caustic, but elegant and finished in the extreme. Like SPURGEON, from the beginning to the end of his speech, there is not a fault of rhetoric, of style, of good taste, nor a moment of hesitation, nor a false word, nor an idea smothered in a bad choice of words. To use a common expression, every "i" is dotted, every comma is in its place. There never was a more remarkable example of force of thought united to eloquence of diction. Even when appearing to most abandon himself he still watches and holds tight the reins on his style. Each speech is a work of art; but this work of art is open to the reproach of a too great symmetry and monotony of form. His irreproachable diction is a beautiful edifice without salient points; it is a canopy without clouds, a sea without billows, a beautiful form which grows fatiguing while it charms, because it is without surprises. His style, in fine, is academic, and finds its natural place in the Academy.

M. JULES FAVRE is a man of great moral courage, and dares to say more than any man in the Chamber. The whole air of the man breathes hostility. He is aggressive in his person, in his style, in his attitude. At the Bar he is less so, in the Academy he will be still less so. He looks 56 years of age; he carries a large quantity of gray, nearly white hair on his head, and his beard, which is also white, is shaved back from the cheeks and chin, leaving only a circle for the face, in the American fashion. He is a tall, thick-set, hard-looking man, who rarely smiles, and has no geniality and no companionship in him. He labors incessantly, and is never tired. A writer for the periodicals lately published the following portrait of him:

"Regarded in front, the illustrious talker has traits of masculine fullness, but also of a glacial coldness and a sullen uneasiness. One would take him for a misanthrope, enveloping with decorum his melancholy and his hostility. Although he appears always sour and capricious in public, he is said to be amiable and affectionate in private life. His prominent and cloudy forehead hangs over like a promontory; his hard chin projects like a rock in the sea, and our sympathy is wrecked upon it. The mouth, twisted and retwisted by an abuse of sarcasm, has neither the rectitude of firmness nor the swelling of passion; it is relaxed and pendant, and, curious to observe, it advances in certain sharp trials like a dripping-pan. Seen in profile, his visage presents an extreme irregularity. One sees only the forehead, the chin and the famous lip. All the rest retreat and are effaced. In the *Charivari* of 1848, DAUMIER gave him the surprising but faithful form of a *cabriolet*, (gig.) the chin figuring the seat of the carriage and the forehead the calash."

One is curious to know what sort of a figure the new academician will cut when he goes to the Tuileries to be presented to the Emperor—as the rule of the Academy requires. But M. FAVRE is not a man to quail before an enemy, any more than the Emperor, and between two men of the same metal there will be nothing but the most distant sparring. MALAKOFF.

ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 11, 1867.

It is the warmest weather, this early May time, I have ever seen in England. The thermometer has been up to 93 in the shade at Aldershott, close by London, and in other places to 90—a thing almost unprecedented. The air, however, is full of moisture, and yesterday we had a thunder-shower. The growth of vegetation is very rapid; the whole country looks luxuriant; the markets offer us quantities of rhubarb, green peas and asparagus. I cannot answer for their being all grown in England, but I saw shelled green peas yesterday at Covent Garden at a shilling a pint. Sprigs of lilies of the valley ornament the left hand coat lapels of gentlemen, who are never satisfactorily dressed without their little bouquets of flowers. Some even wear small flasks of water under the lapel, to keep their flowers fresh and blooming. It is a decoration every one can wear, and is not like the bit of red ribbon in France, restricted to a privileged order. I cannot say privileged few, for I have seen in a French omnibus five out of six of my fellow-passengers wearing this mark of honorable distinction.

Mr. WALPOLE, our too amiable Home Secretary, has resigned. The victory of Mr. BEALES and the Reform League was too much for him. He was too good for this Government, if not for the world. When mercy was needed he was obstinate for justice, and when firmness would have been in order, he melted into tears. No position could have been more unsuited to a man of his amiable weaknesses. The whole Cabinet was responsible for the action and inaction in the last Hyde Park affair; but public opinion demands a victim in such cases, and the good Mr. WALPOLE resigns. For the lack of a Court of Appeals, the Home Secretary is obliged to decide what criminals shall be hanged, and what sentences shall be commuted. The next case will be that of the Fenians, but that has been, I have no doubt, decided by the whole Cabinet. If one Fenian is hanged, of all convicted and sentenced, I shall be very much disappointed. Englishmen do not ask it. The only advocates for severity I know of are Irishmen.

The only new movement in Ireland is a movement to get out of it. Emigration is increasing with a frightful rapidity, not only from the South and West, but the central and Eastern counties. Thousands are pouring into the Eastern port of Drogheda from the central and Eastern districts; so many that the country must soon be left desolate. The partings of the emigrants from their friends are accompanied by those lively demonstrations of love and grief which belong to the Celtic nature, and the one consolation for those left behind is that they shall be sent for at the earliest possible moment. So the old hive pours out its perpetual swarm, and a torrent of people stem the torrent of the Gulf Stream. A vast multitude seems impelled across the ocean; they move as if drawn by some mighty force; as if they saw before them the pillar of cloud by day, and the pillar of fire by night, leading them from plagues and oppressions to the bright land of promise beyond the western seas.

On Thursday night there was a great debate on the Reform bill in the House of Commons, and the Government won another brilliant victory, by a majority of sixty-six on the division. Mr. DISRAELI develops more and more the brilliant qualities of a great political leader. He leads a minority to one victory after another, and keeps the House in a continual state of "cheers and laughter." Mr. GLADSTONE gives up in despair, and then allows himself to be urged on to new attacks. Mr. BRIGHT is furious, and has the luck at every effort to drive over a certain number of Liberals to the support of the Government. Mr. MILL, an advocate for a very advanced line of suffrage extension, and who will try to extend it to women, based his objection to the present bill on the facilities it gives for corruption. "All creatures" he said, "fight with their natural weapons, and the Tories carry theirs in their pockets." Very smart, but no compliment to those he wishes to have enfranchised. Besides, it is notorious that the Liberals spend more money in buying votes than the Conservatives. Mr. DISRAELI said, in answer to those objections, "If I admitted the conclusions of the great Liberal leaders, I should be ashamed of my countrymen." Mr. LOWE, who defeated Mr. GLADSTONE's bill last year, is trying with no less energy to defeat Mr. DISRAELI's; and consistently, because it admits a much larger number to the suffrage. The country wants the bill passed and the question settled; and though GLADSTONE and BRIGHT would be glad to defeat the bill and dissolve Parliament, the more moderate Liberals who do not want office are not of their opinion. I judge, therefore, that the bill and the Cabinet are safe. If they yielded in the Hyde Park matter, no mischief was done. They may prosecute Mr. BEALES and the League leaders, if their lawyers advise it, and they have introduced a bill to define their powers over the public parks. Very few are in favor of giving them up to all the political, religious and philanthropic spouters of the metropolis.

And thus Lord STANLEY has won a victory in his foreign policy. The influence of England is once more felt on the Continent. England is not now the firebrand, but the peacemaker of Europe. With such a show of artillery and implements of war at the Paris Exposition as must, in the opinion of English officers, warn all other nations against going to war with her, England has summoned the great Powers to a Conference at London, where they had no sooner met than they agreed upon a settlement of the Luxemburg question, entirely satisfactory to all parties; except, perhaps, the Luxemburghers themselves. The Prussian garrison is to be withdrawn, the great fortress razed to the ground, and with neutrality guaranteed and trade destroyed, Luxemburg is to remain a perpetual barrier alike to the advances of France and the ambition of Prussia. The withdrawal of thirty thousand soldiers must ruin many tradesmen; but they must be isolated and sacrificed for the general good. Peace is secured in Western Europe—for six months at least. Pity the Conference could not settle the Eastern question as easily. Italy was admitted to add her signature to those of the Great Powers. Might not the Great Powers at the same time guarantee the September Convention, and the peace and security of Rome?

This droll notion of each great nation in Europe exhibiting its big guns at Paris as a sort of scarecrow to the rest opens a new page of politics. The Duke of Cambridge says he is informed by the Chairman of the British Commission that if the English guns are not the best that can be invented, they are better than those of the rest of the world. On the other hand, the Chassepot rifle makes such tremendous havoc with the targets and grass at Vincennes, that the Emperor is horrified at the idea of an enemy ever standing before them. According to the reports, five minutes' fire would clear a hundred-acre lot even of the grasshoppers. COMSTOCK's spading-machine could not cut up the ground more thoroughly. They would thresh out a field of wheat, to say nothing of a field of soldiers. But this is not all. Some years ago, under the auspices of Gen. STORMS, Commissary-General of New-York, I saw some experiments on a rotary cannon at the old arsenal on Centre-street, New-York. Two men turned a crank, a peck of bullets were poured into a hopper, and went out of a sort of hose-pipe with the force of a musket shot. A similar machine has been tried at Vincennes with results said to be astounding. One small machine managed by five or six men, will do the execution of a regiment armed with the most rapid breech-loaders. The large machines of the same kind, worked by steam, will throw a shower of cannon balls, which no ship, no fortress, no army could resist. These wonderful slings of the French David, are not exhibited at the Exposition. Neither is there to be found a model of the submarine vessel, which a friend of mine has found the means of examining, and of which he gave me an accurate description. It moves under water with the facility of a monster fish. It is propelled with condensed air, which affords the crew sufficient ventilation. It is provided with means of attaching torpedoes to the bottoms of monitors and ironclads, and can of course enter harbors without observation or the possibility of opposition. It can avoid torpedoes planted in its track and can quietly plant its own. Timing its torpedoes, it can rejoin its tender, rise to the surface, and watch the destruction of the fleet or harbor defences of the enemy. I know of but one more formidable implement of war, and that has not yet been successfully completed—a flying machine which could drop shells and Greek fire upon the enemy. A French chemist announces, meantime, that he has an invention by means of which he can instantly envelop an army, a city or a ship in flames, and he offers to drive the Prussians out of Luxemburg in fifteen minutes. If the Emperor NAPOLEON will but take charge of this invention he may sell his navy, disband his army and proclaim universal peace, under the penalty of this tremendous, not to say internal, fire.

The right of the people to hold meetings in Hyde Park having been triumphantly vindicated, there comes next to be asserted the right to drive in the Park in a hired cab or a donkey cart. At present cabs can cross the Park by one direct road, but cannot enter or leave at the other gates, or drive around with private carriages. All donkeys are rigidly excluded by the Police; but that rule must be considered absolute since the unopposed entrance of the orators of the League. But if Mr. BEALES can call a political meeting in the Park any day and every day, why may I not drive round the Serpentine in my hired Hansom? In Paris the Bois de Boulogne is free as air to cabs, as free as to the carriage of the Emperor—but there are many things more free in Paris than in London.

The time approaches for the meeting of the great Pan-Anglican Council, and the Evangelicals and Anti-ritualists are in trouble, because, as the *Record* says, it is well known that a majority of the Colonial Bishops hold ritualistic views, and it is to be feared that the High Church, Sacrimentarian and Romanizing doctrines might have a majority. But as the Anglican Church does not claim infallibility, no one would be bound by its decision; and its votes, its opinions, its meetings are therefore of no consequence. Earl DERBY has announced a Royal Commission on Ritualism; but as the only authority which could bind anybody would be an act of Parliament with pains and penalties, and as such an act is not likely to be passed, and is sure to be disregarded by both parties, the whole matter will rest in its present confusion. Those who want authority to settle questions of controversy must look for it elsewhere. In England a congregation may have this year an orthodox high churchman—next year a disciple of COLENSO. They have no choice in the matter. It all rests with the patron who holds the appointing power, and he may be a Calvinist, Socinian, Jew or infidel. The radical *Spectator* thinks the congregations should have some choice in the selection of their pastors. The sheep should elect their shepherds. But this is an innovation to which neither high nor low churchmen are likely to assent. I see nothing in the whole matter but confusion getting more confounded.

At the same time there is a genuine revival of the religious sentiment in England. In the Eastern counties a number of devoted ladies have begun to preach in public with remarkable success; the conversions to the Roman Communion of persons of distinction are frequent, one of the last being the eldest son of Lord EARNEST BRUCE, M. P., heir presumptive to the titles of the Marquis of Alesbury, and Earl CARDIGAN. An incident in the Reform demonstrations in London shows the popularity of the ritualist revival. At a Reform gathering at Clerkenwell, several of the branches of the League first marched to the Church of St. Albans, Holbern, where there was a special service for them, and then to the Reform meeting. Here are London artisans carrying, not politics into religion, but religion into politics. And there is much to be respected in the sturdy out-and-out way in which the English lower classes stand by their faith when they have any. A greengrocer displays the advertisement of a sermon by his favorite preacher, or a prayer-meeting or religious tea-party among his potatoes and asparagus. Another gets his favorite texts of Scripture printed in large letters, and puts them on his shop-front for all passers-by to read. There is everywhere an intrusive, impertinent, sturdy, zealous propagandism, which may at times seem absurd, or become annoying, but which must be better than indifferentism and negation.

Let me not forget to do justice to the benevolent zeal with which Englishmen endeavor to extend the blessings of their discordant and heterogeneous, if not heterodox religion into foreign parts. Here is a case for example: "The first stone of the new English church to be erected at Compeigne, France, was laid on Tuesday, by Bishop SMITH, late of Victoria. The chaplain will give the benefit of his labors not only to present and future British residents, but also to the numerous English population connected with the racing establishments in the immediate neighborhood." (Are there chapels connected with the Fordham and Long Island race-courses? If not, let it be attended to.) Mrs. BARRINGTON, who pays the cost of this pious enterprise, after the ceremony, entertained the party at "a *déjeuner* of the most sumptuous and *recherché* description, and to each of the guests was presented a bronze medal (in a case) struck for the occasion." I copy this account so that in case of a similar effort to extend the means of grace to sportsmen, jockeys, faro-dealers, &c., you may know how to do it properly. Don't forget the *recherché déjeuner* and the bronze medals.

A thousand Belgian riflemen are coming over to England, to return the visit of British volunteers, when they were entertained so magnificently last Summer. But how can their hospitalities be returned? In Belgium there was a monarch with an elegant taste, an immense private fortune, and corresponding liberality. Here, some of these qualities are lacking. The Queen cannot be expected to entertain Belgian sharpshooters, when even her royal visitors are said to be sometimes neglected. The Prince of Wales is well-meaning, but not magnificent. He has accepted the honorary Presidency of the Reception Committee, and gives the enormous sum of *one hundred pounds!* Col. LINDSAY is calling for subscriptions, and gets a few, properly proportioned to the princely liberality of the heir apparent. A thousand Belgians are to be brought from Dover, lodged, fed, feted. A banquet at the Crystal Palace is talked of, and performances at operas and theatres. No doubt they will be invited to amusements enough free of cost; but £10,000 are wanted, and are not forthcoming, and the hat is passing shabbily round in the faces of the guests who a year ago feasted Englishmen with unsurpassed magnificence.

I spent an hour yesterday at the Exhibition of the Royal Academy. My eyes were fresh from the galleries of Paris, and the crude, chalky and glaring look of many of the English pictures came out rather more than usual. I think, however, that the Exhibition would be a pretty fair one if only the academicians were excluded. They take the line by privilege, and crowd the best artists out of sight. The English paint good landscapes and admirable coast scenes and sea pieces. The coarse, common life of the peasantry is often well painted. Now and then you see a clever historical picture. The portraits are not so many nor so good as might be expected. The busts and statuary are, as a rule, contemptible. It must be confessed that an average, stolid, beef-eating Englishman is not effective in marble. There are two good subjects among the portrait busts—THOMAS CARLYLE and Dr. NEWMAN. The latter is admirably executed. Of ideal statuary there is very little, and that little generally bad. Any little Italian town of 20,000 people could turn out more and finer statuary than the whole United Kingdom; but then you might not find there a penknife or a locomotive. Let every one do what he can do best.

The failure of the *Great Eastern* in bringing reluctant Americans over to the Paris Exhibition has got officers, charterers and company into a peck of troubles. The crew of 400 men were engaged for nine months, refuse to take pay for their single trip, and sue for the whole term. I do not see what can be done for this unfortunate vessel, except to fit her up for the swarms of Irish emigrants and run her from Galway to New-York. That speculation might pay. She could carry six or eight thousand persons comfortably, and with prices ranging from five to ten pounds, I can see a small margin for her luckless stockholders. MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN INDIANA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Monday, May 20.

Our crop prospects in Indiana are excellent, although the weather for some weeks past has been quite cold, and gave us a number of cutting night-frosts. Apprehensions were generally entertained that these night-frosts had made great havoc among the fruit trees, but upon examination it was found that these fears were entirely unfounded, and it seems certain now that one of the largest wheat and fruit crops ever harvested in Indiana will this time fill our barns. And if good crops ever were needed here they are at the present time. Business has been extremely dull, and the Spring trade has proven much lighter than even the most prudent business men had expected.

INCOMES.

The income tax lists which have just been published throughout the State, show an unexpectedly large decrease, and a careful examination of the reports published in the various parts of the State justifies me in stating that there is an average decrease of fully seventy per cent., as compared with the amount assessed in 1866. Two men in Lafayette paid a year ago an income tax of upward of $14,000, and this time the whole income tax collected here will be but little more than $70,000.

LABOR TROUBLES.

The labor troubles in the neighboring State of Illinois have been watched here with intense interest, and we feel grateful that our Legislature, how corrupt soever it may have been in some respects, did not yield to the clamor of the eight-hour men. The results of the short struggle in Illinois, and especially in Chicago, should be a warning to the citizens throughout the Union, and above all, to the working-men themselves. While a number of Illinois manufacturers have made arrangements to transfer their establishments to this State, another consequence of the eight-hour movement in Illinois and the strikes to which it gave rise, has been to cheapen wages in our Indiana towns. Hundreds of Illinois working-men, in consequence of the strikes in Chicago and elsewhere, came to Indiana, reinforced the great army of our unemployed laborers, and, of course, exerted a depressing influence on the scale of wages.

The experience of the "strikers" during the past three months in Indiana offers another suggestive lesson. There have been during this period forty-one strikes in the various cities of the State; thirty-six of them have been unsuccessful, and the strikers had to resume work after being idle from one to six weeks. Five strikes were successful, but the increase in the wages secured thereby was so small that the laborers will only in two years be able to make up for what they lost during the time they were idle.

MAY ELECTIONS.

The result of the hotly-contested May elections has shown once more that the Democrats are constantly loosing ground in Indiana. At the same time, however, a sharp rebuke has been administered here and there to the overbearing managers of the G. A. R. Some time ago I wrote you that the dictatorial manner in which the men at the head of this organization in Indiana forced their candidates upon the Republican Party would not be submitted to much longer. I predicted, especially, that this would endanger the success of our ticket at Indianapolis, and the event showed that this was but too true. While the Republican majorities in Indianapolis had hitherto been counted by thousands, the Republican ticket received this time the beggarly majority of between 100 and 200. The G. A. R. candidate for Mayor of Lafayette was defeated by Ex-United States Senator PETIT, because many Republicans would not vote for an objectionable candidate forced upon them, and they voted for PETIT notwithstanding the heretical opinions which he entertains on the great questions of the day. The rest of the Republican ticket was elected by very large majorities. The Republicans are especially elated at the sweeping victory in Fort Wayne, so long a stronghold of the Democracy. However, local considerations seem to have brought this unexpected result rather than political reasons, and it would not be safe to calculate upon future Republican victories in Fort Wayne.

LYNCH LAW.

Judge LYNCH, to our disgrace be it said, is at present doing a most extensive business in Indiana. Sixteen cases of mob law have been recorded during the past two months, and there are prospects of further accessions to this number. Our best citizens are anxiously considering the causes that have led to this wretched state of affairs, and it is generally conceded now that our present system of electing our Judges is principally to blame for it. Criminals get off so often without punishment, because demagogues and corrupt and ignorant men, who are truckling to the meanest elements of the population, succeed only too frequently in obtaining seats on the bench. People then despair of seeing criminals properly brought to justice, and, in particularly outrageous cases, take the law into their own hands. But for our elective judiciary nine-tenths of these deplorable and revolting lynch scenes would not have taken place.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

No less than four Indianians have been brought forward by their friends as available candidates for the Presidency; MORTON and COLFAX, on the Republican side; VOORHEES and HENDRICKS, on that of the Democrats. It is rumored now that MORTON's claims will not be pressed, and that some understanding has been arrived at between his friends and those of COLFAX, by which the Speaker is to receive the support of the former. W. C.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Statesman*, of the 21st, says: "We understand that a terrible state of affairs now exists in Lincoln County. The other night three hand-cars loaded with 'Lynch's' men arrived in Stanford and proceeded to the residence of the gallant Major JAMES H. BRIDGEWATER, with the intention, it is supposed, of lynching him. On arriving at the premises the mob was fired upon by Major BRIDGEWATER, causing them to disperse. As they retreated through Stanford they called for a man who none of the residents seemed to know, and fortunately no blood was shed. The mob then dispersed."

The difficulty in the Episcopal Church at Romelli, N. J., still continues. On Saturday the opponents of Rev. Mr. LYNN obtained legal possession of the church and school-house in which he has officiated, and no services were held there Sunday, a notice being posted on the doors of the church that religious worship would be conducted at a private residence, owing to fears of a difficulty with certain "evil disposed persons." At the services which were held in the residence of a Mr. SUYDAM, notice was given that on Sunday next worship would be held in the church.

At the meeting of the General Association of the Congregational Churches at Kalamazoo, Mich., last week, Dr. PALMER stated that arrangements had been made with the Boston *Recorder* to remove to New-York. Some hitching had taken place, but he thought that everything had been settled now, and probably the first number will be issued by the 1st of June. If the arrangement fails, a paper will have to be started *de novo*, and the first number will not be issued before the Fall. Resolutions were thereupon adopted favoring the starting a paper solely in the Congregational cause.

At the annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of Virginia, in Staunton, last week, it was decided, after much discussion, that it would be unnecessary at the present time to divide the diocese, Bishop JOHNS having requested that an assistant, for immediate duty, be elected. After several ballots, Rev. FRANCIS W. WHITTLE, of Louisville, Ky., was elected as Assistant Bishop of the State. Bishop WHITTLE is a native of Virginia, but has lived in Kentucky for many years.

Great excitement prevailed in Fredericksburgh, Va., last week, occasioned by the assertion of a soldier that a man named POTTER had told him that he belonged to a secret organization and could raise two hundred and fifty negroes any night to plunder and burn the town and assassinate the military and the citizens. POTTER was arrested, examined and discharged.

The Bedford *Inquirer* says that JOHN PALMER, District-Attorney for Bedford County, Penn., disappeared very mysteriously some months since, after collecting several thousand dollars of back pay, bounty and pension for different persons, a number of them poor widows, which he has either squandered or taken with him.

The father of two Philadelphia youngsters found it necessary to telegraph to Pittsburgh to secure their arrest a day or two since, they having run away from home to go upon a grand hunting excursion in the Western States.

The contractors on the Chicago River tunnel have stopped work, the Board of Public works having refused their demand for more money until they have done more work, and the contractors saying that they won't do any more work until they get more money.

A servant girl in Philadelphia, on the 13th inst., stole $4,057, which her master carelessly left under his pillow. She was arrested, and all but $10 was recovered.

Travel is constantly increasing on the Union Pacific Road. Cars go loaded with passengers, and it is difficult to get rolling stock sufficient to carry the freight.

Five freedmen in Loudon County, Va., have each contributed a bushel of corn for the relief of the suffering poor of the South.

Brewer, Me., has no fire engines, and economically relies entirely upon its neighbor, Bangor, for apparatus to extinguish fires.

By December the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., will be nearly 400 miles in length.

The Erie and Niagara Railway was formally opened May 17.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New Female Grammar School No. 41, Ninth Ward.

The new building designed for female departments of Grammar-school No. 41, Ninth Ward, located in Greenwich-avenue, opposite Charles-street, has just been completed, and was opened yesterday from 9 o'clock to 1 for classes. From 2 o'clock until 5 the rooms were thrown open to visitors, and during the afternoon were inspected by many parents and friends of the pupils. This is no doubt one of the finest school buildings in the City. Its rooms are large, well ventilated and admirably fitted, having in view the comfort of teachers and pupils. The basement playground is said to have the largest area of any in the City. In every respect the school is a model of comfort and neatness of arrangement. This structure, which represents an expenditure of $90,000, did not reach its present completed form unaided by strong efforts on the part of the trustees. The old building which stood upon this site was, in 1858, condemned by the Grand Jury as unfit for school uses. It was, however, for lack of the means to make the necessary change still occupied by a comparatively limited number. During this time strenuous efforts were being made by the Board of Trustees to obtain the desired grant, but for a long time the Board of Education were unable to meet this demand upon them. At last, in 1865, the sum needed was forthcoming, and the required appropriation of $90,000 made. The attendance at the school is now 1,100; it can accommodate 500 more. The Principals, the two first named for many years connected with the school, are the Misses SCOTT, WHITNEY and CAVANNAH. The Commissioners are J. W. Farr, Samuel B. H. Vance, Benjamin B. Merrill; Inspectors, James Kelly, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Alfred Moore; and Trustees, William H. Gedney, Henry P. Lee, Charles S. Wright, James Harrison, James W. Booth.

Burglary in Broome-street.

Yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, LOUIS LOWENSTEIN, doing business at No. 491 Broome-street as a wholesale dealer in millinery and fancy goods, and who sleeps in the upper part of the building, was awakened by a noise in the store, and at once descending he came upon two men in the act of beginning to ascend the stairs. Mr. LOWENSTEIN at once grappled with them, but they broke away from him and escaped, one of them in the *mélee* cutting LOWENSTEIN severely on the hand with a short instrument, appearing in the semi-darkness to be a razor. The thieves gone, Mr. LOWENSTEIN at once proceeded to an examination of the premises, and found that an entrance had been effected by forcing the back door, and that a general ransacking of the store had taken place. The stock in the store was large, being valued at $20,000, and almost the whole of it had been pulled from the shelves and cases, and scattered about the floor, and a further examination showed a large quantity of ribbons in the back-yard and alley-way, and the total disappearance of goods to the value of $1,000.

One of the thieves, in his flight, had dropped a fashionable hat with BANTA's trade-mark and the initials "W. G." in it, and with only this slight clue the case was turned over to Officer QUINN, of the Fifth Precinct. Early in the day of yesterday, QUINN saw a young man, well known to him by sight, go to BANTA's and buy a hat of precisely the same make and size as the one left at LOWENSTEIN's, and at once arrested him upon suspicion. The prisoner, who is a handsomely attired young man of about 30 years of age, gave his name as WILLIAM GRIFFIN, and stoutly denied all knowledge of the crime. Late in the afternoon the prisoner was taken before Justice LEDWITH, at Jefferson Market Court, but up to the hour of adjournment no decision had been reached, and he was held for examination. No trace has yet been discovered but this of the perpetrators of this burglary, but the officers are vigorously engaged in working up the case.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.

Yesterday PETER ROSS, aged 17, living at No. 190 Second-street, and a carpenter by trade, and CHAS. BURGAR, aged 18, living at No. 200 Grand-street, and a cigarmaker by trade, were arraigned before Justice MANSFIELD at Essex Market Court, charged with burglary at the premises of JOHN MILKA, No. 190 Grand-street. It is alleged in the complaint that an entrance was effected by means of a false key into the kitchen, and then into the front room by taking off the lock, and money to the amount of $146 taken, and that the boys, when arrested by Officer MCGIVNEY, of the Eleventh Precinct, confessed their guilt. On being brought into Court, however, they pleaded not guilty, and were committed to answer at the General Sessions.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

THE RECENT BURGLARY IN WALL-STREET.

The magistrate held an investigation yesterday in the case of Ex-Policeman YATES ESMOND, who is accused of being concerned in the burglary in the office of Mr. GEORGE M. BOWEN, No. 68 Wall-street, on the night of the 4th inst., when $220 worth of silver coins were carried off. Sergt. SLATER, of the First Precinct, who made the arrest, testified that two of the skeleton keys found in the possession of the prisoner fitted the door of the office. It was also shown in evidence that the prisoner had sold some silver coins to DAVID S. PAGE, No. 353 Spring-street, and to WAITT S. WILLARD, No. 532 Broadway, and portions of the coins were identified by HERMANN STENKER, one of the firm robbed. The accused was then committed for trial in default of bail. He is 25 years of age, a native of this State, and resides in Lansingburgh. He denied his guilt.

A SINGULAR CASE OF ASSAULT.

MARY ANN LYNCH, of No. 141 Mott-street, appeared in Court yesterday afternoon, and made oath that on the 2d inst. GEO. MILLER, *alias* GEO. HIRAM FENNOW, her brother-in-law, came into No. 135 Elizabeth-street, seized her by the shoulder, and threw her upon the floor. Soon after the complainant was delivered of a stillborn child. It was also ascertained that MILLER took the body of the child the day after the birth and threw it into the sink. The magistrate issued a warrant for the arrest of MILLER, and he was arraigned before the Court soon after. He denied the assault, but said the remains were thrown into the sink at the suggestion of the physician, and with the consent of the mother. He was held for trial in the sum of $1,000 bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

THE UNFORTUNATE BARD AGAIN.

WINFIELD S. BARD, giving Baltimore the credit of his nativity, his age as 28 years, his business as that of a commission merchant, and his present residence as No. 80 Amity-street, was reported in the TIMES, a few days ago, as being charged with obtaining a lot of brooms under false pretences. Yesterday he reappeared upon the scene, in consequence of a *penchant* for swords, sashes and belts. It appears from the affidavit of WM. MCGEORGE, of No. 565 Broadway, that BARD came to his store, representing himself as Colonel of the Third Infantry, and purchased six swords, with a sash and belt, promising payment in a few days. This desirable event not occurring, MCGEORGE hunted up his customer of rank and found him in the Station-house, confined already for similar operations, all of which, by the way, betray a singular trustfulness on the part of our merchants in mankind. Finding him already in the meshes of the law, MCGEORGE added to his embarrassments, and filed the additional complaint, and BARD is still a bard in prison, awaiting trial at the General Sessions.

A GOLD WATCH IS MISSING.

STEPHEN REILLY, an old man of 60 years and a member of the ancient fraternity of peddlers, was charged with stealing a gold watch valued at $100 from ROSANNA CUNNIFF, of No. 730 Eleventh-avenue. In her complaint she alleges that REILLY came into her house to endeavor to sell her a picture; that the watch was lying on a table in the room while he was there, and after he had left the watch was missing. It was two days before REILLY was found, and when so found he stoutly denied all knowledge of the watch, but notwithstanding his asseverations Justice DODGE committed him to answer the charge of grand larceny.

A CASE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Mr. JOHN JOHNSTON, of No. 767 Broadway, had his clerk, JOHN BREEN, aged 28 years, arraigned, charged with taking $6 95 from the drawer of the store. BREEN admitted his guilt, and said Mr. JOHNSTON had promised not to prefer a charge against him if he would confess. But he has discovered his mistake by this time, for the charge was made, and BREEN has been committed to answer.

JAMES MCNERRY, wagon-driver, living at No. 6 West Washington-place, was arraigned, charged by BRIDGET MCGINN, of 62½ West Washington-place, with having relieved her pocket of the carriage of a pocket-book containing $27. She says he pushed against her in an alley-way on the night of the 22d, and then ran away, and that she instantly missed the pocket-book. MCNERRY was committed to answer.

MINOR MATTERS.

FRANK MCDONALD, MICHAEL SPROUL, JAMES VAN VOORST and WILLIAM EMMONS were all committed to answer charges of petit larceny, and ALFRED STIGNEL of No. 24 Sixth-avenue, and JAMES BARKER of No. 106 Tenth-avenue, were each required to give bail in $300 to answer the charge of selling liquor without license.

YORKVILLE COURT—KELLY, JUSTICE.

A TUSSLE WITH A NUISANCE.

For some time past Officers MILLER and WILSON, of the Thirty-first Precinct, have been endeavoring to discover the origin of a most intolerable stench that pervades the neighborhood of Tenth-avenue and Sixth-sixth-street, and yesterday they were successful. Midway between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, on Sixty-sixth-street, is a small shanty that proved itself the cause of the horrible odors that were everywhere, and seemed to come from nowhere. This shanty is the place of business of one FRANK AGNEW, who describes himself as in the "fat-refining and sausage-case making business," and although alleged to be extremely profitable as it is said the shanty cleared $15,000 last year, the boiling of the fats is an intolerable nuisance in the neighborhood. When the officers effected an entrance into the shanty they found every aperture tightly closed and the smells within too noxious to withstand. They at once arrested the men found at work, LEONARD MEYER, LEDWITH GEBHARDT, WM. HAND, ABHORST AGNEW, HENRY RONKELLY and JACOB BRUNE, and carried them before Justice KELLY, who required them to give bail in $300 each to answer the charge of violating the Health Law. FRANK AGNEW, the proprietor, who had been himself previously arrested on a similar charge, at once gave the required bail, and the whole party, to the great relief of the Court-room, where even their garments had created a sickening stench, went quietly back to their fat-frying. This is eminently a case for the Board of Health to look after at once, as it is the only body that can abate the nuisance, the Court only having power to inflict fines, which these scented gentlemen, it seems, can afford to pay, and still carry on their business.

PERILS OF THE ROAD.

Messrs. ROBERT CANTON and JAMES BUCHANAN, returning from the first day's race at Jerome Park, essayed a repetition of that thrilling scene on the splendid roads of Central Park—so the watchful guardians of that just now fairy land thought—and they were arrested and taken before Judge KELLY who discharged one with a reprimand and fined the other $5.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

A SMALL THEFT.

MICHAEL L. DOYLE, living at No. 267 Grand-street, charged JANE ANTHONY with stealing from him a cloak, valued at $15, and thereupon JANE was committed to answer the charge.

THE ADVERTISING DODGE.

JOSEPH KOON answered an advertisement for a clerk, at a salary of $50 per month, who could command a capital of $200 or $300. This answer brought to him one EDWARD S. SPENCER, calling himself Abrams. To make a long story short, the affidavit of KOON shows the old tale of sharper on one side, victim on the other. KOON was to be employed in a hotel and restaurant at Saratoga, of which SPENCER was proprietor, and meantime he loaned SPENCER $25, who, as a matter of course, found himself short in the purchase of liquors: and on going to Saratoga to get his situation and $25, of course he failed in both objects. SPENCER was held upon this affidavit of KOON, for obtaining money by false pretences.

AUGUST BALTE, of No. 32 Bayard-street, gave bail in $200 to answer the charge of selling liquor without a license.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE GERMAN WORKINGMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS.—Recently a central organization of the various German laborers' and mechanics' associations has been formed with a view of consolidating, for protecting more effectually the interests of the working classes and the various branches of the trade, particularly in reference to the everlasting question in relation to capital and labor. This central organization is composed of delegates from the various protective associations, who have held their first meeting, when by a delegate, Mr. W. WEBER, a plan for independent political action on the part of the working classes at the elections was introduced, with a view of favoring the election of men of their own class, or of others sharing their views. The condition of the working-classes, it was argued, can only be improved by independent political action on their part, which, in view of the fact that the registered votes of the workingmen in this City reach the number of one hundred and seventy thousand, could be successfully carried out by that means. The working classes, it is alleged, are betrayed by the Democratic as well as by the Republican Party, even in Congress; the adoption of intolerant and unpopular laws (Sunday Law) would be made an impossibility when the working classes will be represented by men of their own class. This plan for independent political agitation on the part of mechanics and workingmen will be further discussed at the next meeting of delegations.

NEW RULES FOR CUSTOM-HOUSE EMPLOYES.—The following circular has been issued by Collector SMYTHE to the Custom-house employes:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, May 20, 1867.

The heads of the several divisions of the business of this office will comply with and enforce upon the employes under their charge the observance of the following regulation:

An entry in a book of record, by each individual, of the hour and minute of his arrival at and departure from his post in the office. These books must be submitted to my inspection at the close of each month.

The absence of any officer or employe from his regular duty and place, during business hours, unless by leave of his superior officer, will be considered as sufficient cause for removal from office.

By order of the Treasury Department, the business hours of the Customs of the port of New-York are from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector.

LEAD-INCASED TIN PIPE.—Messrs. COLWELL, SHAW & WILLARD are the manufacturers of a patent lead-incased block tin pipe, or, in other words, lead tubing lined with pure tin in such a manner that the metals are alike durable. By this process perfect purity, it is claimed, is preserved to the fluid passing through. On Thursday a number of gentlemen visited the works at foot of Twenty-seventh-street, North River, and witnessed the process of manufacture—among them Prof. DOREMUS, who expressed himself highly pleased with the work, and spoke freely of the importance of the process in securing us water as pure in the City as it is in the reservoir, as the mode of conveyance can in no way injuriously affect or alter its character. It is further claimed that the new pipe is stronger, more durable and cheaper than any other lead pipe now made.

SUICIDE OF AN INVALID.—An inquest was held yesterday morning by Coroner SCHIRMER, at the Madison-street Police-station, over the body of JULIUS HANSEN, a German, aged 35 years, who committed suicide on Thursday afternoon by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, at his late residence, No. 11 Essex-street. It appears that the deceased was quite poor, and suffering from a terrible disease, causing depression of spirits. On Thursday afternoon he came home, and soon after reaching his room fired the fatal shot. He was carried to the Station-house, where death ensued in a few moments.

ARREST OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT.—GEORGE RIDER, a desperate character, who rejoices in the several aliases of "Lawrence," "Riley" and "Rats," and who escaped from the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island recently, was rearrested in an Eighth-avenue car on Thursday night, near Forty-fifth-street. When searched a jimmy and a piece of a wax candle were found in his possession, no doubt with burglarious intent. RIDER belongs to the gang of rowdies who have the reputation of killing Officer WALKER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, some time since. He will be taken back to the island to-day.

INFANTICIDE CASE.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at the Charles-street Police-station over the body of a male infant which had been found in the water-closet of No. 217 West Fourth-street, by a Mrs. SEAGRIST. Deputy Coroner S. N. LEO, M. D., made the necessary examination of the remains and ascertained that the child had been born alive, death being the result of strangulation. A verdict in accordance was rendered. A slight clue exists to the parentage of the deceased.

BOY KILLED BY A FALL.—An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday at No. 78 North Moore-street, over the remains of WM. SLOAN, eight years of age, whose death resulted from a fall. The deceased ascended to the roof of an outhouse in the yard to look at some pigeons in the next yard, and in doing so he fell into the area, and sustained such injuries that concussion of the brain supervened.

PERSONAL.—Don MANUEL CARTAZAR, the Brigadier-General commanding the Morro Castle and Cabanas; Brig.-Gen. VIVANCO, lately in command of the eastern portion of the island; Mr. EDUARDO ALONSO Y COLMENARES, Ex-Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Cuba, and Mr. RIZO, Ex-Administrator of Lotteries, arrived here on Thursday, by the *Morro Castle, en route* for Europe.

ARREST OF BALTIMORE PICKPOCKETS.—Officers MURRAY and FLAVIN, of the Third Precinct, arrested EDWARD HARRIS and EDWARD HURLEY, on the corner of West and Vesey streets, on a charge of picking a lady's pocket of a gold watch. As both the prisoners are well known Baltimore pickpockets their photographs were taken at Police Headquarters.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual sermon in behalf of the New-York Bible Society will be preached in the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Fourteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to-morrow evening by the Pastor, Rev. M. C. SUTPHEN. The friends of this great charity are cordially invited to be present.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—The anniversary of the Hicksite Branch of the Society of Friends will commence to-day. Public meetings will be held in the Rutherford-place and Twenty-seventh-street meeting-houses, beginning at 10:30 A. M.

LAUNCH.—The yacht *Sappho* will be launched from the yard of C. & R. POILLON, foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

MINOR ITEMS.—DANIEL GURKER, a workman employed in the sugar refinery No. 380 South-street, fell into a large kettle of boiling sugar, receiving serious scalds before he was rescued. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment....As JACOB HECHT and ADAM STRAUS were driving up Third-avenue, near Twenty-third-street, in a light wagon, their horse took fright and ran away. The vehicle was broken and the occupants thrown out, both sustaining severe injuries. They were attended at the Homeopathic Dispensary, and afterward escorted home....The Police found a male child, about three weeks old, in the alley-way of No. 161 Mott-street, on Thursday night, when the little waif was taken care of, and yesterday committed to the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities....MARGARET MCGUIRE, 62 years of age, died suddenly yesterday morning at No. 43 Watts-street. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest....FREDERICK WHEELER, a deck hand on board the sloop *Jersey*, lying at the foot of Jay-street, fell overboard on Thursday night and was rescued by Sergt. FARRELL and Officer GRUSER, of the Fifth Precinct....SAMUEL LEVY, aged five years, and residing with his parents at No. 335 Hudson-street, was run over yesterday morning by car No. 83, of the Eighth-avenue Line, and had one of his arms crushed. As the occurrence was accidental, the car-driver was not arrested....PATRICK ROBBINS, a native of Ireland, aged 24, and residing at No. 230 East Forty-first-street, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon by a large stone falling upon him in a quarry in Thirty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 24.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL LITIGATING WITH THE POLICE DEPARTMENT—A WRIT OF PROHIBITION ASKED FOR.

In some of its aspects this case is an unusually important one, and upon its determination depend several of the questions of law which have been raised in consequence of the passage of the Legislative act of April 25, 1867, whereby the powers of the Metropolitan Police are largely extended. The Mayor of this City asks that a writ of *prohibition* be issued against the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, compelling them to desist from all action under the twelfth section of the act in question. Justice SUTHERLAND, of the Supreme Court, has granted an order to show cause, returnable this (Saturday) morning, at 10 A. M. The following is the order, which explains itself:

The People of the State of New-York ex rel. John T. Hoffman, Mayor, &c. vs. Thomas C. Acton, et al., Commissioners of the Board of Police.—On reading and filing the affidavit of John T. Hoffman, it is ordered that Thomas C. Acton, John G. Bergen, Joseph S. Bosworth and Benjamin F. Manniere, Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, show cause before this Court, at Special Term at Chambers, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 10 A. M., why a writ of prohibition should not issue against them, commanding them to desist from all action under the twelfth section of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 25, 1867, entitled "An act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for certain county purposes, to extend the powers of the Metropolitan Police, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against said County."

JOSIAH SUTHERLAND,
Justice Supreme Court.

The following is the affidavit of Mayor Hoffman, on which the above order to show cause was granted:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: John T. Hoffman, Mayor of the City of New-York, being sworn, saith:

First—By the 7th section of the charter granted to the City of New-York in 1686, and known as the Dongan Charter, power was granted to the Common Council of the said City to make laws and ordinances for the government of the City, its officers, and the several tradesmen, victuallers, artificers, and other inhabitants of the said City; by the 24th section of the Montgomerie Charter, granted in 1730, it was further provided that the Mayor of the said City, for the time being, shall have full power and authority to license or appoint by warrant, under his hand and seal or otherwise, one or more porters, carriers, cartmen, carmen, and to displace all or any of them and to put others in their room, and to add to or diminish the number of them, or any of them, when and as often as the Mayor of the said City for the time being shall think fit. By the "Act to reduce several laws relating particularly to the City of New-York to one act," passed April 19, 1813, it was provided in and by the two hundred and sixty-third section, that the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City, in Common Council convened, might make laws for the regulation of pawnbrokers and dealers in second-hand articles, requiring every such person to have a license from the Mayor; and in the two hundred and seventy-second section, that the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, in Common Council convened, might regulate hackney coaches or carriages, and the owner and owners thereof, and the rates of fare or carriage, requiring the owners to have a license from the Mayor; and by other statutes passed at different times, power was given or confined to the said Mayor and Commonalty, in Common Council convened, to regulate theatres and places of public amusement, keepers of boarding-houses for emigrant passengers, junk-shop keepers and dealers in old iron, brass, copper, tin, lead, pawnbrokers, petty dealers, hawkers and peddlers, dealers in second-hand articles, keepers of intelligence offices, auctioneers, hackney coaches and carriages, &c., and owners and drivers thereof, carts and cartmen, public porters, hand-cartmen, omnibuses and omnibus drivers, cars and car-drivers, requiring the persons concerned to have license from the Mayor.

Second—The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, through this Common Council have exercised the powers thus conferred, without interruption, until the passage of the act hereinafter mentioned, and have made from time to time ordinances relating to all the subjects embraced within these powers, excepting auctioneers, theatres and places of public amusement, keepers of boarding-houses for emigrant passengers, bankers and peddlars; and licenses have been granted by the Mayor for the pursuits and occupations aforesaid, from which licenses large sums of money have been received and paid into the sinking fund, and would now be received and paid in the same manner, but for the act of April 25, 1867, hereinafter mentioned.

Third—On the 22d of February, 1844, an ordinance was passed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, providing for the redemption of the City debt and the payment of the interest thereon, by which all money to be received for licenses to pawnbrokers and dealers in the purchase or sale of second-hand furniture, metals or clothes, and for hackney coach licenses, was pledged to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City debt; and by an act of the Legislature passed on the 13th of May, 1845, it was provided that the said ordinance and any ordinance that might thereafter be passed by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, in conformity with the provisions of the act relative to the said Sinking Fund, should not be amended without the consent of the Legislature, except by setting apart and appropriating to and for the purpose of the said Sinking Fund additional revenue. The debt for which this pledge was made is still unpaid.

Fourth—On the 25th of April, 1867, an act was passed by the Legislature, entitled "An act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for certain county purposes, to extend the powers of the Metropolitan Police, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against said county;" of which act a copy is hereto annexed.

(This act is the tax levy, already published in our columns.)

Fifth—The Board of Police Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police consist of T. C. Acton, J. G. Bergen, Joseph S. Bosworth and Benjamin F. Manneire, and they threaten to carry into execution the twelfth section of the said act, and are proceeding to do so against the wishes of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and of this deponent, who is the Mayor of the said City, elected to that office in December, 1865.

Sworn, &c. JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

The argument of this motion is set down for this morning, but it is not probable that it will be concluded before Monday or Tuesday next.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge McCunn.

LIMITED DIVORCE—CONTEMPT.

Barbara Schreyer vs. Philip Schreyer.—The plaintiff brought a suit for a separation upon the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. A decree was made requiring the defendant to pay a counsel fee of $150 and the costs of the action, and to pay the plaintiff alimony at the rate of $25 per week. Defendant refused to comply with the decree, and a motion was then made to punish him as for a contempt. After argument, the Court ordered interrogatories to be filed, and the defendant to answer them on Saturday next, when the motion will be decided.

Alex. H. Reavy for the motion; A. Lamont opposed.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—MAY 24.

Before Judge Barbour and a Jury.

In the suit of John C. Connors *vs.* Williams and Guyon, for supplies furnished to the ship *Sunshine*, (reported yesterday,) the jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—MAY 24.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

In the case of Jas. A. Polhamus et al. *vs.* Henry Garreton, (formerly reported,) for money due plaintiffs for carrying stock for the defendant, the jury were unable to agree and they were discharged.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Miller.

THE KANE ARSON TRIAL.

The trial of John Kane for arson was resumed yesterday morning at the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The following is the evidence submitted for the defence:

Officer Peter Lorin, being sworn, said: I am a member of the Metropolitan Police Department; was a witness for the prosecution at the last trial; I left the Station-house at 11 o'clock to go on my post; at about a quarter past 12 I saw two men go in Kane's store by either the north or centre dooor of the store; they both went in; I thought they were car drivers; they had soldier's coats on; I heard parties calling for help from the burning building, and those in the street called to them to escape by the roof; I went into the house next to Kane's, and by that means reached Kane's roof; I saw Kane as he came up from the scuttle of the third floor above his own; he appeared to be intoxicated, and wished to go down the ladder of his own house to save his things, but I would not allow him to do so; his wife was with him; neither of them was fully dressed.

Cross-examined—I did not try the door of Kane's store the night of the fire; the shutters were up, but I saw a light over the door and supposed the place was still open; I saw two men go upon Kane's stoop and then into the store; can't swear positively to the color of their clothing; I saw Officer Gilleen that night.

Patrick Nolan testified as follows: At the time of the fire I was employed by Mr. Eagan, a baker, opposite Kane's place, on Thirty-first-street; the alarm-raps of the officers attracted my attention on the night in question, as I was working at my bench with John Mullen; we went up the steps, and I saw a man come out of either the hall-door or cellar of Kane's building, and run rapidly toward the Third-avenue; there are five lamps in the vicinity of the place, and I could easily distinguish the form of a man on the other side of the street; the running man was taller than the prisoner.

Cross-examined: I think it was a starlight night; I was working in the front part of the shop; I went out after the third rap, but did not see who were rapping; the Policemen were rapping when the man came out of the door and ran away.

To a Juror: I never told anybody anything about the matter until I told it in Court.

John Mullen, being sworn, corroborated the testimony of the previous witness in material points.

Thomas A. Hurley, being sworn, said: I called at Kane's place on the night of the fire, at about half-past seven o'clock, and played billiards with Kane; left the place at about eleven o'clock; drank two glasses of ale, and left Kane as I have always seen him, perfectly sober; I was in the habit of visiting Kane on business at least once a week, and generally

in the evening; Kane that night ordered me to send three casks of stock ale, in addition to ten casks ordered a week before, but not to be delivered until the day after the fire.

Nothing new was elicited from the witness upon cross-examination.

Richard Grogan testified that some time previous to the fire he was a tenant in Kane's house; the door leading in o the cellar from Thirty-first-street was in a very dilapidated condition, without any lock, and hanging by a single hinge; the glass in the door was broken; there are four street lamps in close proximity to the scene of the fire; while I was a tenant in his house I never saw Kane's place open after midnight; I was up late at night on account of sickness in my family.

Cross-examined—The door of the cellar was about six feet, six inches in height and about three feet wide; I think four or five panes of glass were broken out; I left the house in September, 1866, and a few days before leaving Kane asked me to make a new door, but I could not do so for certain reasons.

Charles Citti, being sworn, said: Lived with my father's family in the house at the time of the fire; escaped by means of a ladder placed against the house; I went into Kane's bar-room and took a drink at about eleven o'clock; Kane, Sheehan and another man (not Mr. Hurley) were there at the time; Kane was playing cards with the stranger, and Sheehan was teaching another party to play billiards; I helped Sheehan to close up the store; Kane did not direct him to do so; after a certain difficulty which occurred in Kane's place, he gave Sheehan orders to close the store at 11 o'clock; I often assisted Sheehan to close up; and about seven o'clock in the evening I went into the cellar to get some wood and coal; I saw some paint pots in the cellar; I had no light with me, but saw the articles in the cellar by aid of the reflection from the gaslight in the hall above.

Cross-examined—I went to the Twenty-eighth-street Catholic Church Fair at about half-past eight o'clock on the evening of the fire; I remained there about a half hour; a young man named John Robinson went with me; I returned directly home; I did not testify at the last trial, because I did not think my evidence of enough importance.

Honora Griffiths, being sworn, said: I am Kane's aunt, and a sister of Mrs. Dushane; I was not examined on the previous trial; Mrs. Dushane offered to give me a house and lot in Baltimore if I did not oppose her on the trial, that she was bound to hang John Kane; about ten days before the first trial, she was at my house, and told me she had paid her lawyer liberally to plead her case against Kane, and that she intended to hang the vagabond, several persons heard her besides myself.

Cross-examined—On the former trial, when this matter was spoken of by Counsel for defence, I did cry out, "It is not so;" I never said I would swear black and blue to save Kane, or that I would free him in spite of all authority; I did not give this testimony at the last trial because I did not think it was of any great importance to the prisoner.

Margaret Sheehan, being sworn, said: I am the mother of George A. Sheehan; I know Mrs. Dushane to my grief; I was not here at the last trial; I have known Mrs. Dushane since she was a child. (Examination suspended for the present.)

Robert Boyd testifies that he was familiar with the value of real estate from having bought and sold a great deal of such property; I think at the time of the fire the Kane property was worth $21,000 to $22,000; it was a first-class tenement building.

Joseph C. Brady, being sworn, said: I have been a house-builder since 1841; I know Kane; I put repairs and improvements upon the building to the amount of $1,000; I think it was worth $16,000 after I got through with my work upon it; at the time of the fire the house and lot were worth, together, about $22,000.

Wm. Caine testified that be is a liquor dealer in Jersey City; I was at Kane's store on Monday night before the fire at about half-past eleven o'clock; I called on my way home from the Winter Garden theatre; the store was closed; know Kane's general character; it was good; I was not examined on the former trial.

Joseph Carberry, being sworn, said: Am a grocer, doing business at No. 570 Second-avenue; I saw Kane the night of the fire; he was with a lady who had a child in her arms; he had on a light coat and dark pants; I did not detect the smell of liquor upon him.

Charles J. Hyde testified that he is an inspector of buildings in the Survey Department; I saw Kane on the night of the fire; he was in company with a lady, and was passing from Second to Third-avenue, through Thirty-first-street; neither of them appeared to be fully dressed; Kane was sober.

James M. McGregor, being sworn, said: I am an inspector of buildings under the authority of the State; to build it now it would cost about $14,600; the house and lot in December last were worth about $20,000; I thought it would take $8,000 to repair the house after the fire.

Margaret Sheehan resumed: Mrs. Dushane wanted me to swear against Kane on this trial, and I said I would not do so; that was in the District-Attorney's office; before that time she asked me to do the same thing, and I refused.

Claudio Citti corroborated the testimony given by his brother Charles.

The Court then adjourned until Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 24.

By Judge Sutherland.

The People of the State of New-York ex rel., Fredrick A. Hackett et al. *vs.* The Croton Aqueduct Board; motion denied without costs to either party. Augustus Scheverling, &c., *vs.* H. C. Barrows; motion granted. Francisco Mazzolini *vs.* Ambal Biacchi et al; motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide event of the action. Isaac Edlimuth *vs.* Max Woolf et al.; report of referee confirmed. In the matter of the application of Mathew McBride for the dissolution of trust, &c.; reference ordered. In the matter of the application of Joseph Goldmark et al. Trustees of the Lake Major Gold Mining Company, &c.; report confirmed and receiver appointed.

By Barnard J.

In the matter of the petition of William Geary et al.; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 24.

By Judge Monell.

Gaffney *vs.* Chapman; case settled; papers in Clerk's office.

By Judge McCunn.

Fowler *vs.* Brelin et al.; motion withdrawn and cause placed on calendar upon payment of $10 costs within two days; otherwise to set down cause for June 20. Mudge *vs.* Hommedieu; report of Referee confirmed. Rogers *vs.* Mulchahey; motion granted. Harris *vs.* Levy; bond approved. Atwood *vs.* Lynch; motion granted. Williams *vs.* Pugh; sureties approved. Hymans et al. *vs.* Howard et al.; motion granted. The Mayor, &c., *vs.* Barberger; motion granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The trials of yesterday at the Court of General Sessions were preceded by the sentencing of a number of prisoners formerly convicted. The following list contains their names.

Wm. F. Woods; forgery fourth degree; State Prison two years.

Joseph Packard and Isaac D. Clark; grand larceny; three years.

James Van Buren; attempt at burglary third degree; Penitentiary one year.

Edward Watson and George King; petit larceny; Penitentiary six months.

Richard J. Kinehan; attempt at burglary: fined $50.

James Hughes; assault and battery; one year in Penitentiary, and fined $200.

Hughes is well known to the Police authorities as a thief of desperate character. During the war he was notorious for his implication in the Hoboken bounty swindling operations, and recently has been several times arrested for the too free use of the knife upon those who were unfortunate enough to meet him as antagonists. A few weeks ago he stabbed a man in a bar-room, and upon being tried before Justice Dowling, was convicted, and fined $30. No sooner was he freed, however, than he resumed his dangerous pranks, and again the law seized him. He was tried at the General Sessions, and despite the active interest of Councilmen, Aldermen, and other influential associates and friends, he was very properly sentenced by Judge RUSSEL to the full extent of the law, one year in the Penitentiary, and a fine of $250.

REMANDED.

Dennis Desmond and Thomas Rourke were placed at the bar charged with stealing a barrel of linseed oil and a cake of whiting valued at $63, from the store of Theodore Boughton, No. 85 Warren-street, on the 11th inst. The evidence against them was unanswerable, and they plead guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. Remanded for sentence.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED.

Frank Farrell plead guilty to an attempt at grand larceny in having stolen a piece of cloth of the value of $140, from Mr. Robert Strasburg's establishment, at No. 97 Reade-street, on the 10th inst. Sentence suspended.

TO BE CONCLUDED.

Edward McCabe was placed upon trial, charged with committing an assault upon Police Officer McArthur, of the Twenty-third Precinct, on the 29th of July last. The story of the officer is that on the night in question he heard cries of distress from a woman, and upon running in the direction whence the sounds proceeded, he found the prisoner busy whipping his (prisoner's) wife with a heavy cane. He sought to arrest him, when McCabe turned upon him and attempted to beat him, and hence the arrest and trial. The witnesses for the defence swore to statements wholly irreconcilable with those made by the other side, insisting that the officer, assisted by other policemen, brutally clubbed McCabe without provocation. The case will be summed up by counsel on Monday.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., appeared for the people.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 24, 1867.

$5,000 U. S. 6s. '81.C... 112	100 Mer. U. Ex... 18¾
2,000 U. S.6s,5-20s, R. '62... 106¾	18 Amer. Ex Co... 67
5,000 do... 106¾	100 Canton Co... 42¾
60,000 U.S.6s,5-20sC'65. 106¾	100 do... 42¾
100,000 do... 106¾	100 Mar. Pref... 18¾
245,000 do... 106¾	600 do... 18
217,000 U.S.6s.5-20s.C'62 109¾	500 do....b30 18¾
800 do....Small 109⅞	100 Boston W. P... 27⅛
28,000 U.S.6s.5-20s.C'64 106⅞	100 do... 27⅛
10,000 do....b5 106	300 Pac. M. SS. Co. exd 128¾
1,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. New Issue... 108⅞	100 N. Y. Cen... 97¾
	150 do... 97⅞
2,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40. C. 99⅞	100 do....b10 97⅞
2,700 Tr. Notes.7-30s, Sec. Ser... 105¾	350 do....2d call 97¾
	200 do... 98
4,000 do... 105⅞	100 Erie Railroad....s60 59¾
6,000 do....3d Ser. 105⅞	400 do... 60⅛
5,000 do... 105⅝	300 do....2d call 60¼
25,000 Tenn. 6s New... 63	300 Hud. R. R... 101
1,000 do... 65¼	300 M. S. & N. I... 67¼
1,000 Penn. 6s...x-c 65	500 do....s10 67¼
3,000 Ill. C. Bds. '79... [illegible]	200 do. 2d call.b30 67⅛
1,000 Cal. 7s... [illegible]	50 Mich. Cen. R... 110
[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000 N. Y. St. Bounty Loan...Reg. 108¾	50 do... 32⅞
	50 Chi. & N. W Pr... 58¾
10,000 O. & M. C... 25¾	200 do... 58⅛
20,000 do... 25⅞	600 do... 58
53,000 do....s60 25¾	1500 do... 57⅞
1,200 Ohio Pr. C... 66	400 do....2d call 57⅞
10,000 do... 65	500 do....s10 57⅞
2,000 N.Y. Cen. S. Bs. 90	200 Cleve. & Tol... 125
1,000 Chi. & N.W.1stM 82⅛	500 Chic. & R. I... 87⅛
5,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. 83⅛	100 do....s10 87⅝
3,000 N. Y. & N. H. 6s. 94¾	25 do... 88
5,000 Morris&Es.1stM. 94¼	100 do....2d call 87⅞
15,000 T. S. & R. 1st m. 97¾	600 Pitts.F.W.&C.R... 95
5,000 Buff..N.Y.&E.1st 97	100 do... 95⅛
10 Park Bank... 145¾	5 N. Y. & N. H. R... 116¾
30 Fourth National... 107	50 do... 116
10 Cen. Nat. Bk... 110¾	50 do....b10 116
100 Wells Fargo Ex... 64½	300 Tol. W. & W... 41½
100 do.....d call 64¾	

SECOND BOARD.

5,000 U. S. 5s, 74 C.En 103½	100 Reading R... 103¾
100,000 U. S 6s.'81...R 111⅞	300 do....s30 103
6,000 U.S. 6s.5-20s.'65C 106¾	800 do... 103¼
10,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R. '65 New Issue... 108¾	100 do....s30 102⅞
	150 Mich. S.& N. I... 67
1,400 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '65 Small... 108⅛	300 do... 66⅞
	200 do... 66¾
760 U. S. 5s.10-40. C. Small... 99¾	200 Chic & N. W. R... 32⅛
25,000 do... 99¾	400 do... 32⅛
20,000 Mo. 6s... 97⅛	100 do....b30 32¾
10,000 Virginia 6s..ex-c 45½	400 do... 32
20,000 Ohio& M. C... 25⅜	500 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 56⅞
100 Adams Ex... 63⅞	100 do....c30 57
100 do....s30 63¾	3900 do... 57
400 Quick. Min. Co... 25	600 do....s60 57
100 Mar. Pf... 17¾	25 do... 57¼
150 Atlantic Mail... 102¾	400 Clev. & Pitts... 73
200 Boston W. P... 27¼	1,000 do....s30 73
300 do... 27⅛	400 Chi. & R. I... 87⅞
100 Cum. Coal Pr... 30	500 do... 87⅝
220 Pacific Mail... 128¾	500 do....s30 87⅞
100 do....s60 128	200 do... 87⅞
200 Erie R... 59¾	500 Tol.,W. & W... 41
100 do....s10 59⅞	500 P.. F. W. & C... 95⅛
50 do... 60	100 Alt.&T. H... 37
50 N. Y. &N. H.R... 116	200 Alt.&T. H. P... 69
200 Mil. & St. P Pf... 84⅛	100 Mil. & St. R... 34⅛
	200 Clev. & T... 112¼

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$3,000 O. & Miss. C... 25⅝	1800 Erie Railroad... 60
29 Adams' Ex. Co... 68	600 do... 60⅛
20 Amer. Ex. Co... 64	200 do....s10 60
100 Mar Min Co... 6⅞	300 do....c 61⅛
100 Pac. M....e-d b3. 129	300 do....b3 60⅛
100 do... 129⅛	500 do....s3 60⅛
100 do... 129	100 Hudson R... 101⅛
100 do....c 128¾	400 Chi., R. I. & P... 88
100 At. Mail... 102⅛	200 do... 88⅛
100 Boston W. P... 27½	200 do....b10 88⅛
200 N. Y. Cen... 98	200 do....b10 88⅛
100 do....s15 97¾	200 Chic. & N. W... 33⅛
100 do....c 97⅞	300 do....b3 33⅛
600 Reading R....c 103⅛	300 do... 33⅛
200 do....b30 103⅛	200 Chic.& N. W.Pf... 58⅛
100 M. S. & N. I... 67⅛	1400 do... 58⅛
200 do....b3 67⅛	400 do....c 58⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Canton Co... 42¾	600 Reading R... 103⅛
200 Quicksilver... 24	400 do... 103⅛
800 Pacific Mail... 139	500 do....b3 103⅛
600 do....b3 159	200 M. S. & N. I.R...b3 67⅛
100 do....s30 128⅞	500 Chic. R. I.& P... 88
100 At. M. S. Co... 102⅞	500 Chi. & N. W... 32⅞
300 N. Y. Cen... 97⅞	200 do....s3 32⅞
100 do....b15 98	400 do... 32⅛
400 do....s10 97⅞	500 do....c 32⅛
100 do....b3 97⅞	200 do....b3 32⅛
1500 Erie R... 60⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R... 115⅛
100 do... 60⅛	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 58
200 do....b10 60⅛	1500 do... 57⅞
800 do....s3 60⅛	600 do... 57⅞
600 do....s10 60⅛	300 do....b3 57⅞
600 do....b3 60⅛	300 do....c 57⅞
800 do... 60⅛	200 do....b10 57⅞
200 Hud. Riv. R... 101⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C... 95⅛
500 Cleve. & Pitts... 73	100 do....s30 95⅛
200 do... 73⅛	

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M. C.s15 24⅞	100 West. U. Tel... 42⅞
8,000 do... 25	3800 Reading R... 103
10,000 do....b30 24⅞	200 do....b10 103⅛
100 Quick. Min. Co... 24	800 do....b5 103
100 Mar. Min. Co... 6⅞	200 do....b15 103
200 Paci Mail ex-d... 127⅞	200 do....s60 102⅞
100 do....s30 127⅞	1200 do... 102⅞
200 do... 127⅞	600 do....s3 103
100 At. Mail SS. Co... 102⅞	300 M. S. & N. I... 66¼
800 N. Y. Cen... 97⅞	1300 do... 66⅛
1300 do... 97⅛	100 do....b15 66⅛
200 do....s10 97⅞	500 do....b3 66⅛
300 do....b3 97⅞	200 do....b3 66⅛
200 do....s15 97⅞	400 Clev. & Pitts... 72⅞
200 do....b10 97⅞	200 do... 72⅞
800 do... 97⅞	1000 do... 72⅞
400 Erie R... 59⅞	200 do....b10 73
300 do....s10 59⅞	200 do... 73
2800 do... 59⅛	100 Chi. R. I.&P...s10 87⅞
200 do....b10 59⅞	100 do... 87⅞
800 do....b5 59⅛	300 do... 87⅞
1600 do... 59⅛	300 Chic. & N. W... 31⅞
500 do....s10 59	100 do... 31⅞
500 do....b5 59⅛	1100 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 56⅞
1000 do....b3 59	1200 do... 56⅞

FRIDAY, May 24—P. M.

The Gold Room fell off nearly one per cent. to-day, in the course of the sales of the forenoon, as compared with the last price of Thursday. The market opened 138⅜ and sold down to 137⅜ ₱ cent. There was less demand than expected for export by Saturday's steamers, and less doing in Foreign Bills at extreme rates, while, on the other hand, some considerable purchases of United States 5-20s of 1862 were made for Foreign account. The engagements of Gold for Saturday are thus far $820,000, and the total by all the steamers is not likely to exceed $1,250,000. The Customs demand to-day amounts to $293,000. Standard 60-day Bills on London close 109⅝@109⅞ ₱ cent.

The Money market works steadily at 5@6 ₱ cent., on call, to the Stock Brokers, including loans on the Public Funds, most of which are made at the lower figure. There is a demand for strictly prime paper of short date at 6@7 ₱ cent.

The business in the Public Funds was again quite active and in large sums of 1862s and 1865s and a strong demand for the long 6 ₱ cents. of 1881 with but few parcels offered at the advanced price.

On the Stock Exchange the Railway market was much excited on Erie, and the Northwest Stocks, especially in the afternoon, when lower figures were made on these Stocks than we have reported for three or four weeks past. There was less weakness on New-York Central, and some few of the Western Roads, but in general the whole market was decidedly bearish after the fall of Erie below 59 ₱ cent., and the heavy and lower sales of both classes of Northwest. The latter are connected, by the Street, in some way with the legal controversy, which has probably been noticed in our law reports, for possession or examination of the transfer books preliminary to the annual election of the Company on the 6th June. On the Miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail was steady and the old Express Stocks steady. The State Bonds were firm on Tennessees and Missouris. Ohio and Mississippi Certificates rather firm. In Reading some heavy sales were made cash and on contract in the Afternoon, although the Stock has ruled steady for several days past and without much reference to the general market.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. The Gold Room closed weak. The Railway speculation feverish.

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	99¾	99⅞	Northwest	33⅛	31⅞
U. S. 5-20s	109⅞	109⅞	N. West Pref.	58⅛	57
U. S. 7.30s	106⅛	106⅛	Rock Island	87⅞	87⅛
N. Y. Central	97⅞	97⅞	Fort Wayne	96	95⅛
Erie	59⅞	59	Pacific Mail	129⅞	127⅞
Hudson	101	100¼	Quicksilver	26	25
Reading	103⅞	103	W. U. Telegraph	42⅞	42⅞
Mich. Southern	67⅞	66½	Mariposa Pref.	18¼	17⅞
Illinois Central	115⅛	115⅛	Ohio Certificates	25⅛	25
Pittsburgh	73⅛	73	American Gold	138⅛	137⅞
Tennessee 6s	64⅞	65	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867...137	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue.108
6 ₱ cent., 1868...136¼	5 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1871...110⅛
6 ₱ cent., cou., 1868...136⅛	5 ₱ cent., cou., 1871...110⅛
6 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1881...111⅛	5 ₱ cent., reg'd, 1874...103
500 & 1,000, 1881...111⅛	5 ₱ cent. cou'n, 1874...104⅛
5-20 registered, 1862...106⅛	End coupons, 1874...102⅛
5-20 coupon small...109	10-40 reg...99⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000...109⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000...99⅞
5-20 registered, 1864...105⅛	7 3-10 1st series...106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000...105⅛	7 3-10 2 series...105⅛
5-20 registered, 1865...106⅛	7 3-10 3d series...105⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000...106⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan...108	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft.1870.101¼
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. B'y loan...108¼	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877.101¼
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan,1872.100¼	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879.101¼
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873.100¾	Indiana 5s...91
N.Y. 6 ₱ c.B'y loan.1874.101	Michigan 7 ₱ c., 1878...100
N.Y. 6 ₱ c.B'yloan.1875.101	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., l. l'n. 63
N.Y. 6 ₱ c.B'yloan.1877.101	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c.. 61⅛
N.Y.5 ₱ c.B'yloan. 1868, 97	Tennessee 6s, new bds. 63
N.Y.5 ₱ c. B'yloan,1871. 92	Tennessee 5 ₱ c.,n.bds. 58
N.Y.5 ₱ c. B'yloan.1874. 93¼	Virginia Coupon 6s... 65
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1870...100	Virginia 6s. ex c... 45½
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1875...100	Georgia 6s... 73
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881...102	North Carolina 6s... 60
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886...102	North Carolina ex c... 46⅛
Kentucky 6s, 1868-'72...101	North Carolina, n. bds. 46
Kentucky 6s, large b's.101	Missouri 6s... 97
Illinois Canal bds., '60.100	Missouri,H. & St.Jo. is. 81⅛
Ill. Canal bds., r., 1860.100	Missouri. Pac. R. R. Is. 97
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft.1860.101⅛	California 7s... 119⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft.1862.101⅛	California 7s, large b's.119⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft.1865.101⅛	Connecticut 6s... 100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York...123	American Exchange..112
Merchants'...116	Bank of the Repub...114
Mechanics'...118	Bank of North Am'a.106½
America...140	Hanover...115
Phenix...106½	Irving...105
Tradesmen's...142	Metropolitan...128
National...106	Market...115
Merchants' Exch'ge..109	Nassau...104½
Leather Manuf...172	Corn Exchange...118
Seventh Ward...110	Continental...103
State of New-York...108	Commonwealth...107
Commerce...118	Impt'rs. & Traders'..111
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.109	Park...145
Broadway...235	Central National...110
Ocean...101½	Fourth National...106½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883... 93	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M. 96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887... 93½	Del. L. & W. 2d M... 96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, R. E.s... 89	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext... 88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Sub'n... 89	Tol. & W. 2d M... 76
[illegible]...103	Tol. & Wab. Inc. Bds. 65
[illegible]...100	Gt. Western. 2d M, '93. 70
Erie 1st mort., 1870...100½	Gal. & Chic.. Ext... 98
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879... 99	Gal. & Chic. 2d M... 97
Erie 7s. 3d mort, '83... 96½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M... 100
Erie 7s. 4th mort. 1880.. 88	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund 102
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888. 83	N. J. Central 1st M... 107
Buff.,N.Y.&E.1st M.'77. 93⅛	N. J. Central 2d M... 100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869, 103⅛	Pitts., Ft. W.&Ch.1st M. 102⅛
Hud. R. 7s.2d M..s.f.'85.104⅛	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.. 96⅛
Hud. R. 7s. conv.. 1867. 99	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M. 84
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72...100	Cleve. & P. 2d M... 90
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '69-72.103	Chic. & Alton. S. F... 98
Mich.C. n. 1st M.8s. '82.108	Chi. & A.. 1st mort... 100¼
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M... 90	Chi. & Alton Income... 88
N. Ind. Goshen Line.'68 99	Atlan'c & G. W.1st M... 50
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F'd7₱c. 95	Ohio & Miss. 1st M... 88½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875...110	Peninsula R. R. bon'ds... 75
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd... 80	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.. 77
Chic. & N. West. S. F.. 93½	Chi. & Mil. 1st M... 86½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M... 82¾	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort..100
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv... 77	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort. 42
Han. & St. Jo conv... 75	N. Y. & N. H. 6s... 94
Lack. & West. Bonds.. 95	Chi. & R. I. Pacific Iss. 88⅛

Referring to the rejoinder of our correspondent "Wall-street" to the complaint, in our last paper, of the New-York promoters of the so-called St. Paul and Chicago Railroad Loan, we have only to add that his responsibility is, in all respects, quite equal to that of the second party to the controversy, and his means of information of the locality and history of the scheme, to say the least, not inferior to theirs.

We hear it intimated that the future policy of the Hudson River Company will probably be to extinguish the entire debt on the road, now amounting to only about $5,550,000, or say $6,000,000 including the bonds in the Sinking Fund, as rapidly as the net surplus earnings over 8 ₱ cent. a year in cash to the stockholders, will allow; to capitalize the annual sums thus paid out of the income by dividing a corresponding amount in full paid stock to the stockholders, so as to leave the whole property represented, as at present, by $20,000,000, and in the course of a few years entirely in stock, *and no debt of any kind* against the road. The calculation is that not less than $700,000 (or five per cent. in the shape of extra yearly dividends,) can be thus most conveniently paid off and capitalized. The present rate of earnings would authorize that the higher calculation of $1,000,000 ₱ annum surplus cash will be available for this object—equal to 7 per cent. extra dividend ₱ annum.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $925,729, The following is the summary of the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	547	$168,313	407	$157,364	317	$126,722
Man. of Cotton	356	118,790	207	62,942	422	139,922
Man. of Silk	151	139,450	33	34,515	96	93,544
Man. of Flax	374	108,745	241	68,769	118	47,234
Miscellaneous	87	54,010	24	12,831	441	12,766
Total	1,515	$589,308	912	$336,421	1,454	$420,208
		336,4.1				589,308
Total entered		$925,729	Total marketed			$1,009,516

A Suspicious Scheme.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under this head in your columns of yesterday, Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co. ask you to produce any facts which show them to be offering to the public a scheme for the sale of St. Paul and Chicago Railroad bonds, in the form which they are offered, which is a "*delusion and a snare.*"

If Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co., will answer the questions asked by "Wall-street," and which immediately precede their note, the facts will be sufficiently produced to satisfy the most sanguine or incredulous, that the scheme offered the public by them *is a "delusion and a snare."* Will they answer the questions?

If the St. Paul and Chicago Railroad Company have no paid up capital stock, and nothing but swamp lands of uncertain value and location, and the Bondholders should furnish *all* the money, taking *all* the risk of the speculation, giving the Trust Company 40 ₱ cent. of his own, the Bondholder's money; is it not a "*delusion and a snare,*" to say that he has any solid mortgage security *other than his own money?*

WALL-STREET.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, May 16, 1867.

The low price at which distilled spirits have been recently offered for sale makes it evident that there has been a failure on the part of the revenue officers to exercise that vigilance which is called for in the suppression of fraud. The stringent provisions of the statute in relation to distillation are such that, if they were vigorously enforced in every collection district, and in all points, there can hardly be a doubt that only a very small proportion of the quantity manufactured could escape taxation.

The adoption of the metre which was announced in Special No. 54, and the requirement that no distiller shall continue in business unless he shall have made application for a metre, will, it is believed, lessen the number of those authorized to distill, and thus render easier the suppression of fraud. The greatest energy and watchfulness are required to see that no distiller is allowed to run who has not paid the special tax and given bond, nor any who has not made application for a metre. If any distillery is found by you thus illegally in operation, you should make immediate report of the same to the Collector.

The fact that any distillery is running at any time when the ordinary market price of distilled spirits is below the tax, is indicative of fraud, and for that reason alone it should be closely watched.

You should see that the Assistant Assessor, whose special duty it is to look after any distillery, faithfully and promptly performs the duties imposed upon him by law and regulation, directing his attention particularly to the instructions contained in Special No. 50 and Circular No. 61. The tri-monthly reports should be promptly obtained and carefully examined, both by the Assistant and yourself. If these reports do not show a production equal to the capacity of the distillery, you should cause immediate and thorough investigation, the power to do which, under section ninety-four, is ample and complete. You should also see that each General Inspector makes prompt return to you of every inspection made by him, as required by law and regulation.

In many instances distillers have averred that they were never notified of their duties by the local officers, nor required to comply with the law in certain important particulars. These averments were afterward found to be true. Such negligence is inexcusable, and seriously embarrasses the enforcement of the law and its penalties. No distiller should be able truthfully to assert that the local officers have not notified and required him to arrange his distillery, keep books, make proper entries, return the tri-monthly reports, and do all other things as prescribed by law.

Your special attention is also directed to section 21 of the act of March 2, 1867, relating to the sale of spirits at a price less than the tax. This applies to redistilled or rectified as fully as to raw spirits. You will bear in mind that selling or offering to sell for a price greater than the tax, with any rate of discount which brings the price paid actually below the tax, or making out bills at a price above the tax, but actually taking less than the tax in payment, are mere evasions, and should be treated, when discovered, as justifying a seizure.

Every violation of law which comes to your knowledge should be immediately reported to the Collector or District-Attorney, accompanied by such evidence as you may have or can obtain.

So great is the demoralization which has resulted from the lax administration of the revenue law in regard to distilled spirits, that there is the most urgent necessity for a change; and I am instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to say that in any district in which these frauds continue, he will consider it his duty to see that such changes are made in the officers of the district as may give promise of greater energy and fidelity. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

JOHN W. FRAZIER, Assessor First District, Philadelphia, Penn.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.—About $800,000 of the $1,000,000 capital of this new institution has already been subscribed and asked for. The books will remain open at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, until the remaining $200,000 is taken, which may be to-day. Trust Company stocks have always been considered among the safest and most profitable investments, and this charter was obtained only after the Legislature had imposed extraordinary restrictions to secure the interests of stockholders and dealers.

☞ BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 24, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 8 bbls. Ashes, 4,868 bbls. Flour, 726 bbls. and 332 bags Corn Meal, 150 bushels Wheat, 14,612 bushels Corn, 175 bushels Oats, 28 bbls. Pork, 460 pkgs. Cut Meats, 50 pkgs. Lard, 10 bbls. Beef, 3,898 bbls. Petroleum and 339 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in moderate request at $8 75 for Pots, and $13@$13 25 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

BRICKS—Have been quiet, but quoted steady.

BEESWAX—Has been inquired for, at 41c.@43c. for Western Yellow, ₱ lb.

CANDLES—A very moderate business has been reported in the principal kinds, including Adamantine, light weight, at 19c.@22c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Is quiet, but held firmly.

COFFEE—Is in demand, and firm, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c. @16c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more request and held with more confidence. Middlings closed at from 27c.@29c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 3,400 bales, against receipts of 758 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,272
Receipts last week	8,602
Receipts preceding week	8,060
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	319,168
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	556,716
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	257,802
Exports since Sept. 1	381,395
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	105,000
Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.	
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,721,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,309,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	320,000

FEATHERS—Have been steady, but lightly dealt in.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been inactive at $3 10@$3 15 for Canton No. 1, ₱ box.

FISH—The main demand has been for Mackerel. We quote: Dry Cod at $6 25@$6 37 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $18 75@$20 50; No. 2 do. at $17@$18; No. 3 do. at $13@14 50; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$6 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 38c.@40c. for Scaled, and 18c @21c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather more sought after to-day, closing steadily at our revised quotations. Inferior and common grades have been less eagerly pressed for sale. The medium and finer qualities have been in quite moderate supply. The main inquiry has been from local buyers. Sales since our last have been 6,700 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $10 30@$11 50; common to good Extra State at $11 70@$12 85; good to choice do. do. at $12 85@$13 90; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $13@$14 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$10 30	@11 50
Extra State	11 70	@13 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	11 75	@15 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	13 00	@14 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	14 00	@16 00
Extra Genesee	14 00	@16 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	15 65	@18 25

Southern Flour continues inactive; sales have been reported of 350 bbls., at $13 20@$14 80 for ordinary to fair extra, and $14 85@$18 for fair to very choice extra do. ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull at $14 60@$17 for extra ₱ bbl.; sales 185 bbls. Rye Flour is in moderate demand to-day, at from $8 35@$9 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Corn Meal is in rather better request at $5 90 for City, $6 15 for Western, and $6 20@$6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,100 bbls. and sacks, at $16@$17 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Some inquiry prevails for low grade Spring Wheat, but at declining prices. Sales have been reported of 15,000 bushels very poor to fair No. 2 Spring at $2 50@$2 65 ₱ bushel. Corn has been quite buoyant to-day, influenced by the light offerings and the reported break in the Erie Canal. Prices have advanced very decidedly. At the advance the demand has been fair. Toward the close the market was tamer and the tendency in favor of purchasers, especially of new. Old was quite nominal. For small lots of old Mixed Western, in store, wanted for milling purposes, as high a bid as $1 35 was refused, and as much as $1 40 asked, ₱ bushel. There were only one or two full loads of this description exposed for sale. The actual sales of new reached 47,500 bushels at from $1 23@$1 28, chiefly at $1 25@$1 26 for new mixed Western, at railroad depots and delivered; $1 28@$1 30 for new Yellow do., and $1 25 for new White Southern ₱ bushel. Rye has been quiet, but without material change in price. Sales have been confined to 6,500 bushels Western at $1 72@$1 75 ₱ bushel. Oats have been less abundant, and have advanced 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. The demand has been moderate. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 86c.@89c. as extremes, the latter rate for new Ohio; State at 92c.@93c. ₱ bushel. Sales 38,000 bushels. Barley continues quiet at former rates. Barley Malt continues inactive.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Bags have been inactive. Bagging has been in lively request and buoyant. We quote at 20¾c.@21¼c. for Bags, and 23½c.@24½c. for Bagging.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate request at $1 45@$1 55 for shipping, and $1 75@$2 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw, 90c.@$1 30 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 55c.@80c. ₱ lb. The week's business in this line Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus: "The trade has been very much restricted this week by the unfavorable weather, but holders continue firm in their views, and prices remain unchanged. Reports from the growing sections continue to flow in, but the season is rather too early yet to place much value in them. Franklin County has suffered severely by the late cold rains, and many yards are now under water. There are more missing hills than for many years past, and growers are looking very gloomy over the prospects of the coming crop. From the Schoharie Valley our advices are more favorable. The general prospects in this section are considered 25 ₱ cent. better than the Spring of 1866. The heavy snows of the past Winter preserved the roots in the valley, while on the uplands the yards are not looking as well. In the State of Wisconsin, a perfect 'Hop-mania' is said to prevail among farmers. Every available root is being planted, and a good share of the farmers with means are trying their hands at Hop culture. Roots have sold as high as $20 ₱ thousand. The average yield per acre in Wisconsin last season was 1,600 lbs., while many yards produced 2,000 lbs., and a few run as high as 2,400 lbs. to the acre. The yield in that State last season was about 12,000 bales, and present appearances indicate an increase of more than double the coming season."

HIDES—Have been very sparingly sought after at previous figures.

LEATHER—Sole has been in demand and steady at our quotations: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, good Middle, 29½c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 19c.@22c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

LUMBER—Has been moderately inquired for and quoted firm.

MOLASSES—Is in pretty fair demand, including Porto Rico at 55c.@70c.; Cuba at 41c.@58c.; English Island, 57½c.@60c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 63c.@65c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50@$5 75; Resin at $4 10@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 25; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited demand, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $2 40@$2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 80; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 37@$1 40 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in good request at 16c. for Crude; 24c.@27c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 41c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted firmer and in more request. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,700 bbls., in lots, at $23@$23 12½ for new Western Mess, closing at $23 05, cash; $22@$22 12½ for one-year-old Mess; $19@$19 25 for Prime, and $22 12@$22 37 for Prime Mess. ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,750 bbls. New Mess, including sellers' option, thirty and sixty days' and four months, de-livery at $23 10 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been in better request at 8¾c.@10½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12½c.@14½c. for Hams, also 15c. for choice small pickled Hams, averaging about 10 lbs. each, ₱ lb.; sales 300 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive; sales 185 boxes at 12½c.@12¾c., for Short Clear, 11⅝c. for Short Rib, and 10⅞ for Cumberland Cut, ₱ lb. Lard has been in fair demand and firm, but closes tamely. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 tcs. and bbls., chiefly last evening, in lots, at 12½c.@13¾c., and small lots of very choice at 13¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand and steady. We quote: $14 50@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $19 50@$23 75 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Tierce Beef is more active at $32 75@$33 50 for Prime Mess, and $38 50@40 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales 720 tcs. Beef Hams continue in moderate demand at $41@$43 ₱ bbl.; sales 135 bbls. Butter is in moderate demand at 20c.@35c. for State and 15c.@25c. for inferior to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in fair demand at 10c.@18c. ₱ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.		
Fresh Pail Butter, ₱ lb	32	@35
State, Firkins, Yellow, ₱ lb	32	@33
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb	28	@30
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ₱ lb	30	@31
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ₱ lb	27	@28
State, Welsh Tubs, ₱ lb	25	@28
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ₱ lb	22	@25
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ₱ lb	2	@23
Western, Ordinary, ₱ lb	15	@18
OLD BUTTER.		
Good to Fine State ₱ lb	20	@25
Ordinary and Grease Butter, ₱ lb	10	@12½
NEW CROP CHEESE.		
Factory Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	16½	@18
Factory Dairies, fair, ₱ lb	14	@16
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, fair, ₱ lb	13	@14
Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb	10	@11
OLD CROP CHEESE.		
Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	18	@19
Farm Dairies, Common, ₱ lb	13	@14

RICE—Is quiet but firm, at from $11 25@$11 25 for Carolina, and $9 25@$9 87 for Rangoon, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Continues dull and somewhat nominal, including Turk's Island at from 42½c.@45c. ₱ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 90@$1 95, and do. fine at $2 60@$2 90 (gold) ₱ sack.

SEEDS—Continue very quiet, as a rule, including Clover at 11c.@13½c. ₱ lb.; rough Flax at $2 90@$3 10; Timothy at $2 50@$2 90 ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in moderate request, including Castile at 17½c.@18½c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family, 10½c., ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been very quiet and irregular in price.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at buoyant prices. Sales since our last 2,450 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10½c.@12½c., and 410 boxes Havana, part at 11c. @12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in lively demand at from 13½c.@15½c. ₱ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART quote their Sugars thus: Best crushed, granulated and ground Sugars, 15½c.; white Sugar, A, 14⅝c.; yellow Sugar, C, 14½c. cash, ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 64,000 lbs. at 12c.@13c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 197,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11¾c.; also, 56,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at previous quotations.

WHISKY—Has been inactive, but held firmly.

WOOL—The demand has been extremely moderate for all grades, though holders have evinced more disposition to meet the views of buyers, and the tendency of prices has been in favor of the latter. A light business has been reported within the annexed range for domestic:

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece / Saxony fleece	57@62
Full blood fleece / and ¾ blood fleece	52@56
Native and ¼ fleece / Common fleece	48@50
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	70@76
Saxony fleece / Full blood fleece / ½ and ¾ blood fleece	58@65
Native and ¼ fleece / Common fleece	49@53
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece / Full blood fleece	52@58
½ and ¾ blood fleece / Native and ¼ fleece / Common fleece	45@50
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	40@55
Unwashed fleeces	30@40
Southern unwashed fleece	28@35
Southern unwashed fleece, burry	16@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@42
Unwashed fleece	22@34
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@20
California.	
Washed fleece	42@52
Unwashed fleece, fine / Unwashed fleece, medium	24@38
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@23
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@20
Pulled fine	38@43
Pulled medium	35@38
Pulled common	26@32
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	46@52
New-York City, super	40@43
New-York City, No. 1	30@33
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Country, extra	50@55
Country, super	42@49
Country, No. 1	35@39
Country No. 2	15@18
Lambs	38@45
Western limed pulled	30@40
Southern limed pulled	28@33
Tub washed	48@58

FREIGHTS.—For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 200 bbls. Pork, and 600 tcs. Beef on p. t.; 7,500 bushels Peas, at about 1d. per bushel; 140 hds. Tobacco, at 30s.; also, 200 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 3d. per 280 lbs.; 60 bbls. Lard Oil, at 15s. per ton. For London, by steamer, 100 bales Furs, at 40s.; and 10 hds. Tobacco, at 37s. 6d.; also, 100 tons of Oil Cake, at 13s. 6d. by sail. For Glasgow, by steamer, 500 tcs. Lard on p. t.; 100 bbls. Lard Oil, at 20s.; and 10 tons Tallow, at 15s. For Rio, a British brig on p. t.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, May 24, 1867.

MEATS.

Dealers report an extremely dull business to-day, on the basis of an easier range of prices for buyers.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York:

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	$ 20	@	30
Beef, chuck-roast, ₱ lb	18	@	22
Beef, round, ₱ lb	16	@	22
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb	16	@	22
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	28	@	35
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	25	@	30
Beef, coarse cuts, ₱ lb	12	@	18
Beef, corned, ₱ lb	14	@	20
Beef, smoked, ₱ lb	20	@	30
Beef tongues, each	1 12	@1	50
Lamb, Spring, ₱ quarter	1 00	@2	50
Mutton, hind-quarters, ₱ lb	18	@	24
Mutton, fore-quarters, ₱ lb	13	@	16
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	20	@	28
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Pigs, roasting, each	2 75	@3	50
Pork, joints, ₱ lb	14	@	16
Pork steaks, ₱ lb	15	@	16
Pork, corned, ₱ lb	16	@	17
Bacon, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Hams, ₱ lb	20	@	22
Shoulders, ₱ lb	14	@	16
Veal, hind-quarters, ₱ lb	18	@	26
Veal, fore-quarters, ₱ lb	10	@	15
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	30	@	35
Veal, fillets, ₱ lb	30	@	35
Veal, loins, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Sausages, country made, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Lard, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Suet, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Haslets, each	6	@	18
Hearts, each	25	@	40
Sweet Breads, ₱ dozen	2 50	@4	00
Tripe, ₱ lb	8	@	10

POULTRY AND GAME.

Have been more freely offered and have been in light demand at our quotations.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York:

Capons, ₱ lb	$ 35	@	40
Chickens, ₱ lb	22	@	28
Chickens, broiling, ₱ pair	1 25	@2	00
Ducks, ₱ lb	28	@	33
Geese, ₱ lb	20	@	24
Pigeons, squab, ₱ pair	87	@1	25
Pigeons, Wild, ₱ dozen	1 00	@1	75
Plover, ₱ dozen	2 75	@3	75
Rabbits, ₱ pair	60	@	75
Snipe, English, ₱ dozen	1 75	@3	25
Turkeys, ₱ lb	25	@	30

FISH.

A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at generally uniform prices.

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York:

Bass, ₱ lb	$ 18	@	25
Blackfish, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Carp, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Catfish, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Clams, ₱ doz	40	@	75
Cod, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Codfish, steak, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Cod, dried, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Eels, ₱ lb	15	@	25
Flounders, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Haddock, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Halibut, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Halibut, smoked, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Herrings, fresh, ₱ lb	8	@	—
Herrings, smoked, ₱ dozen	37	@	50
Lobsters, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Oysters, ₱ 100	75	@3	50
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	2 00	@3	00
Perch, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Pickerel, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Pike, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Porgies, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Ray, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Salmon, fresh, ₱ lb	75	@1	00
Salmon, smoked, ₱ lb	28	@	30
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	23	@	25
Salmon Trout, ₱ lb	20	@	30
Scollops, ₱ quart	30	@	40
Shad, each	15	@	45
Smelts, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Sounds and Tongues, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Sturgeon, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Sunfish, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Trout, ₱ lb	1 00	@1	25
Turbot, ₱ lb	25	@	35

VEGETABLES.

New vegetables are coming in more freely and are declining in price, thus inducing a more extensive consumption. Old truck is not in much request.

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York:

Asparagus, ₱ bunch	$ 20	@	40
Beans, steeped, ₱ quart	12	@	15
Beets, ₱ dozen	40	@	50
Cabbages, each	10	@	15
Cabbages, red, each	15	@	20
Carrots, ₱ dozen	18	@	25
Dandelion, ₱ quart	6	@	8
Garlic, ₱ bunch	22	@	25
Horse-Radish, each root	6	@	12
Lettuce, ₱ head	6	@	10
Leeks, ₱ bunch	6	@	8
Mint, ₱ bunch	2	@	5
Onions, ₱ peck	75	@1	25
Onions, ₱ quart	12	@	20
Oyster Plant, ₱ bunch	10	@	12
Parsnips, ₱ dozen	25	@	30
Parsley, ₱ bunch	6	@	10
Peas, green, ₱ quart	10	@	12
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	3 00	@3	75
Potatoes, ₱ peck	50	@	62
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ peck	1 00	@	—
Potatoes, new, ₱ bbl	4 00	@7	00
Potatoes, new, ₱ peck	75	@1	25
Radishes, ₱ bunch	2	@	4
Rhubarb, ₱ bunch	5	@	10
Sage and Thyme, ₱ bunch	3	@	5
Shallots, ₱ bunch	5	@	8
Spinach, ₱ half peck	15	@	25
Sprouts, ₱ peck	20	@	25
Tomatoes, ₱ quart	20	@	30
Turnips, new, ₱ half peck	20	@	25
Water Cresses, ₱ quart	15	@	20

FRUIT.

Strawberries are more abundant and are cheaper, with an improved demand for them. In other respects trade is slow, and prices are without remarkable change.

Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York:

Almonds, ₱ lb	$ 40	@	50
Apples, ₱ half peck	50	@	75
Bananas, ₱ dozen	20	@1	00
Cranberries, ₱ quart	35	@	40
Currants, Zant., ₱ lb	18	@	24
Dates, ₱ lb	15	@	30
Figs, ₱ lb	25	@	35
Hickory Nuts, ₱ quart	18	@	25
Lemons, ₱ doz	12	@	30
Oranges, ₱ doz	10	@	75
Pine Apples, each	10	@	40
Raisins, ₱ lb	16	@	25
Strawberries, ₱ box	25	@	60

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Have been less freely sought after at our revised figures.

Retail Prices in New-York:

Butter, prime to choice new, ₱ lb	$ 37½	@	40
Butter, prime to choice table, old, ₱ lb	33	@	35
Butter, fair to good ₱ lb	30	@	32
Butter, cooking, ₱ lb	18	@	28
Cheese, ₱ lb	16	@	23
Eggs, ₱ doz	22	@	25
Honey, White Clover, ₱ can	75	@1	00
Honey, White Clover, ₱ bottle	30	@	35
Honey, Comb, ₱ lb	40	@	50

SUNDRIES.

Retail Prices in New-York:

Coal, ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs	$6 50	@ 8	00
Coffee, Green, ₱ lb	30	@	45
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ₱ lb	35	@	52
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ₱ lb	30	@	52
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ₱ lb	10	@	25
Flour, Extra Family ₱ bbl	15 00	@21	00
Flour, Family, ₱ 25 lb. bags	2 37	@ 3	00
Meal, Corn, ₱ 7 lb. bags	28	@	35
Meal, Oat, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Milk, ₱ quart	10	@	—
Molasses, ₱ gallon	70	@ 1	25
Rice, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Soap, by the box, ₱ lb	8½	@	11½
Sugar, Brown, ₱ lb	12½	@	14½
Sugar, Soft White, ₱ lb	15	@	15¾
Sugar, Crushed, &c., ₱ lb	16	@	17½
Sugar, Maple, ₱ lb	30	@	40
Syrup, ₱ gallon	1 00	@ 1	75
Teas, English Breakfast, ₱ lb	75	@ 1	25
Teas, Green, ₱ lb	85	@ 2	00
Teas, Mixed, ₱ lb	65	@ 1	10

Sales of Real Estate—May 24.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Broadway—House and lot No. 910, between 20th and 21st sts.; lot 24x23x113.10x120.9	$78,000
E. 21st-st.—House and lot No. 18, near Broadway; lot 25x½ block; house 62 deep	37,000
6th-av.—1 lot n. w. cor. 137th-st., 24.11x100	2,500

DRY GOODS

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF
TRAVELING BAGS,
DRESSING CASES,
DRINKING FLASKS,
POCKET-BOOKS,
Of the most fashionable colors,
In the
CHOICEST RUSSIA
And
MOROCCO LEATHER,
Just received per
Steamer *Persia*,
And for sale
AT POPULAR PRICES,
BY
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS
beg to announce that in consequence of their new store not being completed, they continue to offer, until further notice,
AT THE REDUCED PRICES THEIR STOCK OF
CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND WINDOW SHADES.
Parties desirous of purchasing any of the above goods will find it advantageous to examine their stock.
No. 369 Broadway.

TO FAMILIES VISITING THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
CASHMERES AND LACES,
COMPAGNIE DES INDES,
80 RUE RICHELIEU, 80.
Messrs. VERDE-DELISLE BROS., the proprietors, respectfully desire to inform the American ladies who visit the French Capital, that they will find at their establishment the LARGEST AND RICHEST ASSORTMENT OF INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERES AND LACES IN THE WORLD, at prices that will sustain any and every comparison. The fabriques of the Company, placed as they are in every LACE DISTRICT OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM, and in ALL OF THE SHAWL DISTRICTS OF INDIA, enable them to sell at the price of MANUFACTURERS, instead of MERCHANTS, as well as to produce designs exclusively their own.
ENGLISH IS CURRENTLY SPOKEN IN THIS ESTABLISHMENT.
N. B.—The proprietors pay NO COMMISSIONS to any parties to bring custom to the house. Prices marked in plain figures.

EXHIBITORS AT THE GRAND EXPOSITION.
As large Importers of CACHEMIRE SHAWLS,
As Manufacturers of FRENCH LACE,
As Manufacturers of BRUSSELS LACE,
FRAINAIS-GRAMAGNAC,
Nos. 82 and 84 Rue Richelieu,
Nos. 32 and 34 Rue Feydeau, PARIS,
Gratefully acknowledge the very favorable support they have invariably received from American families, and beg to inform them that they have prepared, on account of the Exposition, an immense and unrivaled assortment of INDIA CACHEMIRE SHAWLS of the choicest description, brought over by the last mails from their own Manufactories at CACHEMIRE and UMRITZIR (Punjab.)
FRAINAIS-GRAMAGNAC beg also to invite American Ladies to visit their invaluable stock of genuine BLACK and WHITE LACE of the most recherche patterns, being their exclusive property, and from their own Manufactories at ALENCON, CAEN, BAYEUX and BRUSSELS.
The highly respectable firm of FRAINAIS-GRAMAGNAC is of more than 50 years' standing, and their undisputed merit both as Importers of CACHEMIRE SHAWLS and as Manufacturers of LACE of the finest texture, has been rewarded with Medals of the first-class at the London and Paris Exhibitions.
All goods marked in known cyphers, and no commission allowed to intermediate parties. WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

CAMPBELL, NO. 898 BROADWAY,
HAS JUST OPENED
The largest and cheapest assortment of
CLOAKS, SACQUES, JACKETS, MANTILLAS, &c.,
ever offered in New-York City.
Ladies' own material manufactured; Cloaks cut and fitted. NO. 898 BROADWAY,
between 19th and 20th sts.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.
$1, $1 25, $1 50; extra fine, $1 75, $2.
The most comfortable and best fitting corset in the world. Edgings, Rufflings and Trimmings for undergarments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway, n'r 19th-st., east side.

MACKENZIE'S SACKS AND MANTILLAS.
Acknowledged by the bon ton to be the most recherche in America, and strictly moderate in price, at his new store, 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st., one door from Broadway.

FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Ls. CHAPRON, No. 11 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
From 15 cents up to $200 each.
Letters embroidered in perfection. Fixed price.

EDWARD DOUCET, PARIS, FRANCE.
The only depot in Paris for the sale of the celebrated Cheillery Gloves is at DOUCET'S, shirt-maker to the Emperor, No. 21 Rue de la Paix.

PARIS SILKS, MANTLES, FANCY GOODS.—Aux Villes de France, No. 51 Rue Vivienne and No. 104 Rue Richelieu, near the Boulevards and the Bourse; the largest emporium in Paris; prices marked in plain figures; English spoken; dresses made to measure in 48 hours.

FINE RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS—NEW AND RICH STYLES, closing out at REDUCED PRICES, the choicest goods imported. Also closing out bonnets and hats, at J. BLUXOME'S, No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, NO. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, bottom of the court-yard, on the left, first floor. Specialty for SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF
READY MADE CLOTHING,
is now offered for sale
AT RETAIL,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
consisting of BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COATS, SACKS, PANTS & VESTS, SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.
BUSINESS COATS.......$3 00 to $20
PANTS.......$2 00 to $10
VESTS.......$1 50 to $6
At 100 and 102 Reade-street.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
SPECIAL SALE
CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' FINE CLOTHING!!!
WHOLESALE STOCK OF $100,000
RETAILING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
GARIBALDI AND ZOUAVE SUITS, SACKS, JACKETS AND PANTS, &c. BUSINESS AND FINE DRESS SUITS, for boys and young men from 3 to 21 years of age.
These goods are all first-class, and will be found at less than half of Broadway prices.
SUTPHIN & DAYTON,
No. 31 Chambers-st., near Centre, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPANISH EVANGELIZATION.—A MEETING in aid of the Evangelization of Spain will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle Church on SABBATH EVENING, May 26, at 7½ o'clock. Dr. THOMPSON will give an account of his visit to the persecuted Christians in Spain, and addresses will be made by one of their number who has just arrived, by Rev. HENRY C. RILEY, of Santiago, Chili, and by a prominent Christian reformer from Mexico.

REV. H. M. GALLAHER, OF BROOKLYN, will deliver his popular lecture, *America and the Americans*, at Stanton-st. Baptist Church, Stanton-st. near Chrystie, on MONDAY EVENING, May 27, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Fowler & Wells', No. 389 Broadway; Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 498 Broadway; American Sunday-school Union, No. 599 Broadway; Peterson's, No. 144 Bowery, and at the door on the evening.

DAY OF JUDGMENT AND DISSOLUTION OF THE WORLD.—Three lectures will be delivered next Sabbath at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., in the Advent Mission Church, No. 108 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; text Dan. vii., 9-14. A new painting of the prophecies of Dan. and Rev., showing the millennial reign during the dissolution of the world, will be used in the lecture. Seats free.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. W. H. PEARNE, Presiding Elder of Memphis District, Tennessee Conference, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 7¾ P. M. Class-meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6¾ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

THE PEOPLE'S SPIRITUAL LYCEUM: Dodworth Hall, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Constitutional Suffrage Amendment.* Major Haggerty, Ernestine L. Rose and other distinguished advocates invited. At 3 o'clock—Subject: *Is Theology or Spiritualism the Basis for True Religion?* At 7½ o'clock lecture on Astronomical Religion, by G. C. STEWART. Public Invited. No. 806 Broadway.

THE NINTH COMMANDMENT—FALSEhood, Slander, &c.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING will preach the next sermon of the course on the Ten Commandments, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original permanent Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Select pieces sung by the children.

LIBERAL CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE third of a series of discourses on the Social Evils of this City, will be delivered by Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, in the Third Unitarian Church, in 4th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Liberal's Method with Social Evil.*

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. The evening services will be followed by a prayer-meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—This Church, which has been established by the Corporation of the Church of the Ascension, is on 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., entrance rear of the Everett Rooms. It will be opened for service on SUNDAY, May 26. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Public service (D. V.) on SABBATH DAY, 26th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening subject, Tenth Article of the Creed—*The Forgiveness of Sins.*

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 26th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; at corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

THE ANNUAL SERMON BEFORE THE New-York Bible Society will be preached SABBATH EVENING, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Dr. McELROY'S, on 14th-st., near 6th-av., by Rev. M. C. SUTPHEN. All friends of the Bible cause are earnestly invited to attend.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Preaching on the SABBATH, by Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, the Pastor, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.

GOOD PREACHING, GOOD SINGING.—Seats free; come and welcome and bring your friends to the Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry sts. Services every SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., the afternoon service being for deaf mutes; Rev. E. Y. HIGBEE, D.D., will preach at 7¾ P. M.

YORKVILLE FREE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 84th-st., near 4th-av.—Rev. WM. DYMOND, Minister.—Episcopal services EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. The public are invited to attend.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Rev. W. R. G. MELLEN will preach in the evening.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av. corner 11th-st.—Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. by Mr. GEO. S. CHAMBERS of Philadelphia, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. ROBT. McMILLAN, of Hermon, Penn.

JOHN E. PARSONS, ESQ., WILL ADdress the Sabbath-school Concert and Missionary meeting of the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner 46th-st., next SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor at 10½ A. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the church on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Seats provided for strangers.

THE THIRD PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK.—There will be a special meeting of the Third Presbytery of New-York, on MONDAY, May 27, at 12 o'clock M., in the chapel of the Mercer-st. Church.
ALEXANDER NESBIT, Moderator.

REV. H. DYER, D. D., WILL PREACH at the Church of the Reformation, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, May 26. Service at 4 o'clock. The usual morning service at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER WILL visit the Anthon Memorial Church, in 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs, on SUNDAY, to administer the Rite of Confirmation. Services commencing at 7¾ o'clock P. M.

RITUALISM.—THE FIFTH SERMON IN THE course of sermons on Ritualism will be delivered by Rev. Dr. GOODWIN, Professor in the Philadelphia Divinity School, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, and at 7½ P. M. Rev. W. W. HICKS, of Brooklyn, will deliver a discourse to young men.

REV. ROBERT M. SOMMERVILLE, of Nova Scotia, is expected to preach on SUNDAY, 26th inst., in Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Dr. STEVENSON'S,) West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. R. G. MELLEN will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Service commences at 3½ o'clock, Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, THE special messenger of the coming King, will preach in the University, Washington square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Second Child:* Prov. xxxiv., and Ecc. iv., 13-16.

NO. 814 BROADWAY—ON SUNDAY, AT 3 P. M., a discussion. Subject—*Ought Religious Dogmas to be Discussed in Free Meetings?* At 8 P. M., a grand temperance revival. Eminent orators and professed singers will entertain the audience. Seats free.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Young men cordially invited.
L. BOLTON BANGS, Rec. Sec.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Delancey and Rivington sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ and 7½. Evening subject—*Sinai.* Services at 5 P.M. Seats free; all invited.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., on SABBATH, May 26, by Rev. J. McCLINTOCK, D. D., and at 7¾ P. M., by Rev. M. J. CRAMER, M. A.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

REV. H. M. GALLAHER, OF BROOKLYN, will lecture on *America and the Americans*, at Stanton-st. Baptist Church, on MONDAY EVENING, May 27, at 8 o'clock.

WEST 23D-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. ROBT. PATTERSON, D. D., of Chicago, will preach in this Church on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and at 4 P. M.

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near Lexington-av.—The Pastor, Rev. J. F. ANNAN, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, OF Brooklyn, E. D., (Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint cars to Taylor-st.)—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

A CONCERT BY THE OLD FOLKS' TROUPE, on MONDAY EVENING, May 27, in the 43d-st. M. E. Church, between 7th and 8th avs., for the benefit of the Sabbath-school. Tickets 50 cents.

REV. DR. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of 37th-st. and Lexington-av., SUNDAY, at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—34TH-STREET.—Preaching by Rev. T. F. HILDRETH, MORNING at 10½, EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. Strangers invited.

ADVENT CHURCH, ROOM NO. 18 COOPER INSTITUTE.—Elder J. B. COOK will preach on SUNDAY, the 26th, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

UNDERTAKER.—A. W. FRASER, SEXTON of Zion Church, and furnishing undertaker, No. 266 Henry-st.

CARPETS.

CARPETS
AND
OIL-CLOTHS.
NEW GOODS.
SPRING SALES, 1867.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY,
Near Grand-st., New-York.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS—CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' at reduced prices, this day, to reduce stock; 50,000 Straw Hats and Bonnets retailed at wholesale prices. Real Laces and Satins. Save this. L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway.

NOTICE TO HOOP-SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—*Whereas*, Letters Patent have been issued by the United States of America for manufacturing Hoop Skirts on frames or formers; and *whereas*, the UNITED STATES PATENT SKIRT FRAME COMPANY is the exclusive owner of said patent, notice is hereby given that the said Company is prepared to issue licenses to parties who desire to work under said patent. Any parties infringing upon said patent will be dealt with according to law. For licenses, or any information, apply to J. T. WEST, President, No. 97 Chambers-st., or to J. T. WILSON, Secretary, No. 98 Franklin-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE. TOP-SPINNERS, ACROBATS, MAGICIANS, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THE FLYING SCUD. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Norton, Miss Mary Barrett, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THE WORRELL SISTERS. FRA DIAVOLO and CINDERELLA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. TREASURE TROVE. A New-York Story of Buried Gold. Characters by Messrs. George Clark, Stuart Robson, W. Whalley, Henderson, Burrell, Chalmers, Herne, Fenno, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Amelia Harris, Mrs. Eldridge, Mrs. Mark Smith, Miss Lillie Eldridge, Miss Harrison.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1½ o'clock. MONS. MALLET and HIS LAST LEGS.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, KING HENRY IV. Mr. Jas. H. Hackett as Sir John Falstaff.

LINGARD'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS AFTERNOON, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, comedy, ballet and pantomime. Characters by M. Hernandez, Harry Leslie, Pastor, Allen, Video, Lingard, Parkhurst, Mlle. De Vere, Lina Windell, &c. JAPONKNEES.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock. THE IRISH CHAMPION, NICK OF THE WOODS and ROBBERS OF THE HEATH.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½ and EVENING at 8, THE OCTOROON. TANGRA... OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. JAPANESE TROPE, TOO LATE FOR THE TRAIN, UPPER TEN THOUSAND, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, and THE WONDERFUL JAPS.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CONCERT.

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Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Ocean Telegraph informs us that Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON, the eminent historian, is dead.

The Oaks race took place yesterday, and was won by *Hippia*.

The Fenian MCCLURE, on being put on trial for treason, entered the plea of guilty.

Unfounded rumors of the death of MAXIMILIAN have prevailed at Vienna, but are officially contradicted.

The French Admiralty have ordered a frigate to New-York to take the iron-clad *Dunderberg* to France.

The American gunboat *Ashuelot* has, it is reported, bombarded a town in Formosa, the natives of which had murdered the crew of an American vessel.

GENERAL NEWS.

ALBERT ALLEN, a boy of Linesville, Erie County, Penn., lately ran away with $3,000 belonging to his father, and was finally arrested in Saginaw, Mich. He bought an interest in a saloon in Cleveland for $450, and immediately sold it for $100, then bought the tugboat *Emma*, of Saginaw, paying $750 cash for it, and was about going in the towing business when arrested.

Last Saturday night, HAMILTON DOUGHMAN, a farmer, of St. Joseph, Mo., had a street encounter with two of his brothers-in-law. After the exchange of some ten shots, he shot one of them, named WILLIAM MONTRY, in the left breast, causing his instant death. DOUGHMAN was immediately arrested. The friends of the prisoner declare that the act was committed in self-defence.

A singular and imposing wedding ceremony came off at Milford, Conn., on Wednesday evening. The groom being a Knight Templar, the knot was tied in a Masonic hall, and the happy couple were escorted under the "arch of steel" with imposing grandeur. The Sir Knights were in full uniform, and appropriate music enlivened the occasion.

Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and several of the Eastern States will be represented at the coming races on the Laclede Course at St. Louis. Fifty horses, some of them possessing national reputations, already occupy the stables at the track, and take their "constitutionals" every morning outside the enclosure.

Gov. PATTON has made arrangements for the payment, in New-York and London, of the total interest on the State debt of Alabama, up to July 1. The May interest, amounting to $64,731, is already paid; the interest accruing in June and July has been forwarded. The aggregate in coin is $158,008.

Over fifty plans and drawings for the new building for the War Department have been received. Many of them are very elaborate and nearly all are entirely different from the present style of public buildings, and vary in cost from $2,000,000 to $6,000,000. No plan will be adopted until next Winter.

CARTER D. POINDEXTER, formerly an officer of the navy, but who resigned and espoused the rebel cause during the rebellion, has just been pardoned by the President. He is cultivating a farm near Norfolk, Va., occasionally turning his attention to the taking of fish and oysters.

An emigrant and a special freight train collided at Whitby Station, C. W., yesterday. The rear emigrant car was badly smashed. One man, three women and a child were killed. Several others were more or less injured. The passengers were Germans.

A serious break in the Erie Canal occurred at the east end of the Palmyra Aqueduct yesterday. A canal-boat was drawn across the opening and destroyed by the force of the water. It is thought that it will require from six to ten days to repair the damage.

Some sacrilegious thief recently broke into the Catholic Church at Marlboro, Md., and stole a chalice, a communion pitcher and plate, and several other articles of value from the altar. Other articles of equal value were undisturbed.

A company of men who were herding stock near North Platte were attacked by Indians a few days since, and four of their number killed. The whole herd of stock, numbering 325 head, was driven off by the Indians.

A number of Eastern capitalists and railroad men, among whom are PETER COOPER and WM. B. ASTOR, of this City, are on a tour of inspection through Kansas, in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad.

JOHN M. PAREMAN, President of the First National Bank of Selma, Ala., who was confined in jail at that place for alleged defalcation, escaped from his cell yesterday, and, plunging into the river, was drowned.

The Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture states that the loss of cattle throughout the country during the last Winter, from starvation and exposure, was immense. In some counties of Texas and Nebraska, one-tenth of all the stock died from these causes, the depth of snow being almost unprecedented.

The mail pouch made up at Savannah, Ga., on the evening of the 17th inst., for the Washington and New-York postal cars, was lost after it left the office, and has not been recovered.

A sharp thunder shower, with hail-stones as big as peas, passed over Chicopee, Mass., on Thursday afternoon. The ground was nearly covered with hail.

The Columbus, N. C., *Sun* says that there are over 6,000 bales of cotton in the warehouses of that city, and that upward of one-half of it is still owned by the planters.

MILTON FRANCIS, a resident of Scottsville, Ky., deserted his wife and five children last week, and ran off with a Miss LUCY F. FRENCH, who is a niece of his wife.

A man was taken into custody in Galveston, Texas, some days ago, upon his self-accusation of having murdered Capt. SWIFT.

An idiot named ISAAC LEWIS was crushed to death beneath the wheels of a freight train at Barnstable, Mass., on Wednesday.

The grasshoppers in Texas, from which so much damage was expected a few weeks since, were all destroyed by the cold weather of March.

The colored people of Prince William County, Va., are raising funds to build a church and school-house at Manassas.

LOCAL NEWS.

The argument of a motion to discharge from arrest, in the case of GOODWIN *vs.* SHARKEY, was commenced yesterday afternoon, in the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND, and will be continued on Monday next. Defendant SHARKEY has been in Ludlow-street Jail for the last eight weeks on the charge of having illegally become possessed of large sums of money in some Wall-street transactions. Full particulars of the matter have been published in the TIMES.

The labors of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church were brought to a close at a late hour last night, when an adjournment until next May was decided upon. During yesterday's sessions, the protests against the licensure of Messrs. CHAMBERS and THOMPSON were sustained, and a mass of routine business was disposed of.

In the case of MCMAHON *vs.* Capt. HARTT and Roundsman DOYLE, of the Harbor Police, reported in the TIMES of Friday, the jury, after being out seven hours and a half, were unable to agree, and were therefore discharged by the Court. There are other actions of a similar nature pending in the same Court.

An extensive burglary was committed yesterday morning at 3 o'clock on the premises of LOUIS LOWENSTEIN, dealer in millinery goods, No. 491 Broome-street. WILLIAM GRIFFEN has been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the crime, and will undergo examination at Jefferson Market Court.

The trial of JOHN KANE, for arson, was resumed yesterday at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Justice MILLER. Several witnesses were examined for the defence, and at 3 o'clock the case was postponed until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

At the Court of General Sessions yesterday a number of prisoners who had been convicted upon former trials, were sentenced to the Penitentiary and State Prison. Two were also fined. Two of the prisoners tried yesterday were remanded for sentence, and two were discharged under supended sentence.

Two boys, PETER ROSS and CHAS. BURGAR, were committed yesterday by Justice MANSFIELD, in Essex Market Court, charged with burglary on the premises of JOHN MILKA, No. 190 Second-street.

The Supreme Court has denied the motion for a *mandamus* in the case of FREDERICK A. HACKETT and another *vs.* The Croton Aqueduct Board. Neither party is to have costs.

General business was somewhat brisker yesterday, and more firmness was exhibited by the flour, corn, oats, pork and cotton markets. The freight interest continued much depressed, with very moderate engagements.

The prices for different qualities of beef cattle still continue high. Bullocks well fattened are in excellent request at 16c.@17c. ℔ lb., net weight. Sales have been quick and prices tolerably firm at all the cattle-yards during the market days of the past week. Common to fair cattle now sell for 15c.@16c. ℔ lb., net weight. Sheep also sell at high prices. Fat ones bring 8c.@8½c.@9c. ℔ lb., live weight. Thin and poor sheep sell slowly at 6c.@7c. ℔ lb., live weight, and in some instances the poorest lots will not bring more than 5c. ℔ lb. Hogs are a trifle firmer. The last lots reported were sold for 7⅛c. ℔ lb., live weight.

Suspicion or Faith?—A Question for the South.

In determining the intent of the Republican policy of reconstruction, allowance must be made for the motives of those who impute to it deliberate bad faith. If the charge came from quarters which have honestly accepted that policy, and have striven to carry it into effect, there would be a fair presumption of its justice. But when the enemies of the policy undertake to expound its scope and meaning, and on their own rendering build accusations of perfidy and hypocrisy, we may be excused for requiring more than their assertions as proof of guilt.

Now, it is noticeable that, so far, the good faith of the Republican Party in reference to the existing measures of reconstruction is impeached solely by its opponents. The Presses and politicians at the South who insist that behind the enacted plans Congress cherishes purposes hitherto unavowed, and who make their suspicion a pretext for decrying compliance with the law, are, without exception, hostile to the law on its merits. So also at the North, the journals which use the address of the Congressional Committee as a text on which to talk of the "bad faith of the Republican Party," are journals which always, and under all circumstances, assail the party, its measures and its integrity. The charge is preferred for partisan purposes, and unless sustained by conclusive evidence, may be set down as mere partisan slang. Let us see what foundation it has in the present instance.

In the first place, Southern assailants of the Congressional policy make their own version of what Senator WILSON has said to render service in this style:

> "The Senator made one point clear, to wit: That reconstruction under the Sherman bill meant simply this—when the South adopts, by the constitutions and laws of their States, the principles of that bill, and sends to Congress representatives in perfect harmony with the Radical majority, *who can be relied on at all times and occasions to vote with that majority*, then reconstruction will be a fixed fact, and not till then. In other words, when the South can be fully relied on as thoroughly Radical, and certain to continue so, then Mr. WILSON and his friends will be willing to rehabilitate and remit her to those rights which the other States enjoy."

We take this from the comments of a Georgia newspaper, upon Mr. WILSON's Atlanta speech. The unfairness of the allegation, however, may be inferred from the general testimony of the Southern Press to the moderation of Mr. WILSON's views, and the hostility they have evoked from the ultra Radicals. It were unjust to accept the unsupported statements of a partisan editor as against the full reports of Mr. WILSON's addresses which have been published. Nothing is more easy, nothing more common, than the practice of misrepresenting under the pretence of epitomizing an adversary's speech. The full record of the reporter is in such a case the only admissible evidence. And this full record disproves the idea for which the Georgia editor professes to have found authority in Mr. WILSON's words. Throughout his tour he seems to have impressed upon his hearers that nothing but their own failure to comprehend the spirit of the reconstruction acts, and to act upon it, can delay or defeat the restoration of the Union. The promise he uttered at Hampton Roads he repeated everywhere—that Congress will admit the South if it obey the requirements of the law and send loyal men to Washington. It was this moderation and good faith which roused the ire of Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, and led to the mischievous and disorganizing mission of Judge KELLEY. The difference between their relative authority consists in the fact that while Mr. KELLEY echoes the violence of a faction, Mr. WILSON propounded the resolve of the Republican Party.

In the next place, our Democratic cotemporaries choose to describe the newly-issued address of the Congressional Committee as "proof of intended perfidy." This manifesto, says the *World*—

> "Declares, with insolent frankness, that the requirements of the Sherman law are not the *ultimatum;* that Congress reserves the right to make any additional demands it pleases; and the address intimates, in language which is scarcely equivocal, that no State will be restored until it has such a majority on the Republican side, as assures the permanent ascendency of that party in its Government."

The Philadelphia *Age* strikes the same chord:

> "Congress is not only to deny States representation, because in the judgment of a partisan minority the dwellers in those States, at the present time, are 'disloyal,' but that body is to carry the idea further, and keep the States out of the Union if they think it 'likely' that at some future period the people will not express that 'loyalty by decisive and trustworthy majorities.' This is a plain declaration that unless the people of the South will agree to support the Radical Party, they will be ruled by military force, and the States denied all rights under the Constitution and the Union."

We do not so understand the document. Doubtless, it contains sentences which, separated from the context, may be made to carry an unfavorable meaning, and it embodies appeals which detract from its dignity and moral weight. But it neither originates new conditions nor encumbers the outstanding conditions with a new construction. It does not, as the *World* alleges, require "the permanent ascendency" of the Republican Party as the *sine qua non* of restoration; nor does it, as the *Age* suggests, claim for Congress an authority not until now asserted.

Both the Sherman-Shellabarger Act and the Supplementary Act of the last session distinctly affirm the final supervisory power of Congress over the action of the respective States. Both provide that Congress shall judge of the sufficiency of the measures taken by the several State Conventions to secure the permanent safety of the objects aimed at in the Federal legislation. The declarations of the Committee, therefore, reveal no new obstacle and no new assertion of authority. They are intended—as we read them—to remind the Southern people that compliance with the terms of the law must be more than a formality; that it must be compliance in the sense contemplated by Congress, whose measures are designed to secure the fruits of the war, and the future peace and unity of the Republic. By what standard Congress will judge of these things there never could be much doubt. The Committee, however, indicates it with tolerable plainness, and in this respect anticipates controversy. It is composed of three conditions—universal suffrage, in its letter and spirit; a school system adapted to the necessities of all; the election to Congress of loyal men by majorities that meet the requirements of the amendatory act. Certainly there is nothing here which justifies the imputation of bad faith. On the contrary, there is that which demonstrates the general reasonableness of the view of Congress, as expressed by its representative members.

Of course there are individuals in Congress who would disregard its plighted faith, and interpose fresh obstacles expressly to keep the South still longer out of the Union. But the will of Mr. STEVENS is not a law unto Congress; nor is the perfidy of a faction a warrant for arraigning the fidelity of a great party. That party, speaking through its journals, and by the mouths of many witnesses, has committed itself to the pending scheme of reconstruction as an *ultimatum*, and with this fact the whole tenor of the Committee's address is in entire accord.

The South will fall into a fatal error if it permit partisan inventions, or the indignation roused by wandering missionaries of the extremist school, to throw any shadow over the course which it is invited to pursue. Its interest and duty alike point to a hearty compliance with the terms of the law as the only method of regaining prosperity and peace. As between the Southern people and Congress, or between the Southern people and the Republican Party, there should be no fear of bad faith. Only let the South obey the law, honestly and well, and the party in power, whether actuated by a high sense of right or the lower considerations of expediency, will promptly and in good faith fulfill its share of the contract.

The Fire Department.

The Fire Department, under its recent organization, promises to be in every way more efficient than it has been since the change was made from the volunteer system. Clear-headed, practical men have been added to the Commission, who will either see to the establishment of a thoroughly-disciplined and active force, or let it be known very shortly that the system cannot be worked. The alternative is not apprehended by business men; and we trust to be able to record a very different state of things from that which too generally prevailed before the late changes in the *personnel* of the Commission. It is due to the members of the newly constituted Board, as well as to the acting officers and men of the Department, that notice should be taken of the circumstances attending the fire in Harrison-street on Thursday night. A few moments after the alarm was given a sufficient number of firemen and engines were on the spot. The building was stored, from floor to ceiling, with cotton, and that was on fire at once in three different stories. When the firemen cut their way into the building there were lighted candles found in different parts of it, and neither the owners nor any of the employes could be found so as to give information either as to the nature of the storage or the best means of overtaking the fire in the interior. The officers and men of the Department thus worked for several hours under most serious disadvantages; and, considering these, it is wonderful that the fire was kept in such narrow boundaries as it was, and that the loss was no greater. By the extraordinary exertions of the men the fire at no time got beyond the building in which it originated, in spite of the inflammable nature of its contents. Such facts as these ought to be emphasized. Our peaceably disposed and responsible citizens desire that the Paid Fire Department shall have a fair trial. Such a trial it is likely now to have under the newly organized Board. Let the Commissioners and officers and men be encouraged to *strive* for success.

Steamship Disasters—The Santiago de Cuba and the Wisconsin.

The wreck of the *Santiago de Cuba*, on the Jersey coast, and that of the *Wisconsin*, on Lake Ontario, will possibly stimulate, as such occurrences sometimes do, a passing inquiry into the progress we are making in the improvements of life-saving apparatus. There is, usually, a momentary excitement over a calamity of the kind—if the attendant horrors reach anything above the average. Neither of the disasters named, however, present the tragic element in such a light, or with such force as to greatly startle the public sensibilities.

The *Wisconsin* caught fire less than three miles from the shore, at the extreme end of the Lake, and ten minutes or less brought her into shallow water. There was no storm at the time; the passenger list was small; two fair-sized boats, promptly launched, might have saved the whole of them and the crew as well. The result, nevertheless, was the loss of a score or more of persons, who, finding no means of escape from the raging fire around them, jumped into the water and were drowned. This itself was a fair foundation for a thrilling narrative; but the more harrowing details are thus far withheld. What we know, aside from the general summing up of the list of victims, is that, as usual, the means and facilities for escape were in inverse proportion to the chances of safety offered by favorable weather. The nearer to a safe landing place, the less provision against accidents is ordinarily deemed necessary; the fewer hands and these of the least skillful kind; the smaller the number of row boats, and the meaner the appliances generally. For illustrations of this we need to go no farther than to the ferry-boats plying on half the lines around this island. The Williamsburgh boat that caught fire a few months ago was a fair example of what is deemed a proper equipment for craft of the sort, and many of our Lake and Coasting and River steamers are scarcely any better prepared for the emergency of fire or collision, or an unusual gale. Few mature persons have even yet forgotten the terrible diasters of the *Reindeer* and the *Henry Clay*. These were startling enough to live in people's memories for years. Are our guarantees for the safety of passengers on the steamers engaged in the coasting trade, or on our inland waters, any better now than they were then?

That seems to be a question really worth some consideration. Turning from the *Wisconsin* to the *Santiago de Cuba;* here we have a large ocean steamer that gets ashore in a foggy night, or rather about daybreak—possibly owing to no fault of the officer in command. There is no storm at the time. The vessel grounds near to the beach, where a landing in small boats might be effected as easily as in any part of New-York harbor. If there was undue excitement or alarm among the passengers, it was not due to the stranding of the ship, or to the prospects of the weather, or to the perils of effecting a landing. It was an excitement and alarm, as we gather from the report published in yesterday's TIMES, due in great part to the conduct of the Captain and his officers—to the loss of all confidence in the management and equipment of the vessel. Some of the stories and rumors respecting the motives of the Captain may be unfounded, but there is no getting over the fact that, under anything like skillful seamanship, or the direction of sober and judicious officers, not a single life need have been lost.

An investigation will show what provision there was in the shape of small boats. But let that provision have been what it may, the fact that the vessel was fairly grounded in calm weather, and in no danger whatever of breaking up, makes it evident that the *Santiago de Cuba* was in indifferent hands, and as unfit to be laden with passenger freight as if every timber in her had been rotten to the core.

The loss of the *Evening Star* brought into notice the same sort of management. The manning of that ill-fated craft was disgracefully deficient. There was no proper discipline—mainly because the hands were incapable and too few in number, even if they had been, every one, a trained seaman or mechanical engineer. The hundreds of miserable beings that went down in the *Evening Star* were simply sacrificed to the unconscionable greed of her owners. And to this complexion a careful inquest nearly always brings us in these cases—old boilers, defective engines, a rotten hull, a deficiency in the supply of small boats, a scarcity of hands, the employment of irresponsible landlubbers at nominal wages—these are the great dominating evils in many of our coasting and inland steam lines. They are evils which, if we tried to conceal from ourselves, we could not conceal from the outside world. They are evils, moreover, which are not to be eradicated by Commissioners sitting in judgment upon life-saving apparatus, but by a thorough overhauling and reform of our whole mercantile marine, and by a system of inspection which shall mean something.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Union League Club did a very sensible thing in dismissing the conduct of Mr. GREELEY in bailing JEFFERSON DAVIS as not calling for any action on its part. The whole movement was a piece of meddlesome impertinence on the part of half a dozen members of the Club who consider themselves responsible for the action of everybody with whom they are known to be connected in any way; and it has been very properly rebuked by the action of the Club. This has nothing to do with the conduct of Mr. GREELEY. He deems it one of the noblest and most heroic incidents of the age, and very many persons may be inclined to agree with him. We cannot see it in that light, though we are by no means insensible to the considerations which he urges on its behalf. We deem it important that DAVIS, as the official representative of the rebellion, should be tried; and if the Government was not ready to try him now, it was quite proper that he should be released on bail. But we do not see what good end was to be served by Mr. GREELEY volunteering and insisting on being the foremost of his bondsmen. So far as that act was intended to indicate the willingness of the Republican Party to be generous and forbearing, the same purpose might have been made manifest in a much more practical way. But this was a matter for Mr. GREELEY's own judgment. He is quite willing to submit it to the ordeal of public opinion; and that, in our judgment, instead of the Union League Club, is the proper tribunal before which it should be brought.

We venture to suggest to the managers of the Jockey Club the necessity of a little more attention to the details of their management. Up to Wednesday last it was announced that races would take place on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday—*Friday* being a *dies non*. Wednesday proved to be so rainy that the races were postponed for that day; but no announcement was made that the Thursday's programme would be filled on Friday. The consequence was that the great body of the people knew nothing about the races for yesterday, and accordingly missed one of the finest and most attractive days of the season. The weather was perfectly magnificent—warm and clouded, without rain—and the racing was very fine. The attendance was small—not more than two-thirds of what it was on Thursday. But the company present was exceedingly select and agreeable, and the whole scene was one of rare enjoyment. To-day is the most attractive of the season, and will undoubtedly witness a crowded attendance. We understand that after the races it is proposed to give a grand ball at the club-house, as an appropriate close of the season. For those who have not seen the course a drive over the road would be well worth while.

Justice DOWLING has decided that the occupant of a seat in a City railroad car is entitled to it, and that the conductor has no right to eject him from it even to accommodate a lady. And he has sentenced to punishment in the Penitentiary a conductor who acted in violation of this salutary principle of law. This is all very well. It is a step in the right direction. But why will the same Justice not decide, furthermore, that when a person pays the regular fare for transit in a City railroad car he is entitled to a *seat*, and that neither the Company nor the conductor has a right to deprive him of it. The principle is the same in both cases. It is all very well for the Companies to plead that they cannot provide seats for all who wish to ride, but when a Justice once decides that they *must* we may rely upon it they *will*. Their ability in all such cases is measured by their legal obligations. Justice DOWLING has taken one step in the right direction; we hope soon to see him take another.

Our Georgia correspondent states that the worst effects have been produced upon the negroes by the harangues of the Northern politicians who have recently been traveling through the Northern States. He says they have got the idea, more or less widely, that confiscation of Southern lands is certain to take place for their benefit sooner or later, and that they have become correspondingly indifferent to everything else. We are not surprised at his prediction of very bad results from such an impression. But we think he overrates its importance. It is quite natural that the negroes of the South should for a time be led to regard themselves as masters of the political situation, and as entitled to dictate a policy to the General Government. But this, it must be borne in mind, will be temporary. The next Congress, at its first session, will end all this controversy about confiscation, and put at rest all the political speculations that are now based upon it. The negro voters of the South cannot long be misled in this matter. The example set them in Louisiana and Mississippi, where the colored people are taking possession of the unoccupied public lands, instead of relying on confiscation, is well worthy their imitation. This is a perfectly legitimate mode of getting possession of land. All others will very speedily prove to be a delusion and a snare.

Such an assemblage of amazed and disappointed politicians as that which separated at the doors of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, has rarely been witnessed in this City. They had met to hear Judge RUSSEL suspend sentence or at most impose a slight fine in the case of a man named HUGHES, *alias* Martin, *alias* Gogle, who, under advice, had pleaded guilty to a simple assault where he had committed a felony. HUGHES had been in the habit for many years of bullying and stabbing any person at whom he took offence, and invariably escaped with nominal punishment, the last instance of the kind having taken place only a few weeks since. His friends had brought the usual arguments to bear on his behalf; and, expecting the customary compliance with the solicitations, met to witness the release of their captive. To their consternation and utter discomfiture Judge RUSSEL inflicted upon the prisoner the full penalty of the law—one year in the Penitentiary and the payment of a fine of $250. This action on the part of the Judge, in opposition to the wishes of one Congressman, a Supervisor, two Aldermen, and several politicians of less note, is as commendable as it is of rare occurrence.

To help the South it is not necessary to reduce everything to the level of charity. From the duty of relieving the destitution which exists the humanity of the North cannot escape. It is meet that we should give generously until the period of famine end. But there is another form of help needed quite as urgently, and the rendering of which may be made a matter of business interest. The agriculturists of many sections have employed their limited means in planting large areas of corn and cotton. They are now left without food or the means of procuring food for themselves and their laborers during the period intervening before harvest. "Corn and bacon must be had," says the Macon (Ga.) Board of Trade, "and they have not the money to procure them; and there are thousands of farms whose further culture must be abandoned and their laborers discharged, unless their crops can be harvested." A movement has been instituted in Georgia to induce loans by Northern capitalists with the view of affording the assistance necessary for the cultivation and harvesting of the staple crops, taking as security a lien upon the crops, which the laws of Georgia authorize, and such other security as may be available. With the large accumulation of unemployed capital in this City, what should hinder our moneyed men from affording the succor sought? As a business operation, it is safer than speculating in stocks, and as a means of fostering industry and trade few measures could be more advantageous.

The opening of the Public Library of Boston on Sundays has formed a subject of consideration at the board of trustees, who have by resolution declared it "practicable." What the word may signify in this connection is not very clear, since the practicability of doing that which is contingent only upon the attendance of the officers and employes of the institution could not well be doubted. Perhaps the trustees have presented the administrative aspect of the question as the best way of evading the questions of principle and expediency which are involved in the proposition. This conjecture, however, is not creditable to their moral courage. For the subject is one that ought to be frankly and manfully met. The State of Massachusetts has undertaken to regulate the morals and tastes of its citizens. It has applied the principle of prohibition to the sale of liquor, refusing all concessions to the habits or desires of that large proportion of its population who are not by profession total abstainers. To be consistent, the Legislature should enact a complete system of sumptuary laws, and should also regulate by law the pursuits and amusements of the people. Failing to do that, the managers of institutions like the public library may usefully enlarge the Sunday facilities of that numerous class whose homes are inadequate for their social intercourse and entertainment. If the Bostonians must submit to the lash of the prohibitionists, at least let them be exempt from the gloom of a rigid Sabbatarianism.

The granting of the writ of error by the Supreme Court of the United States in a case of confiscation, shows some of the difficulties which attend one feature of the ultra Radical policy. In the case in question, Chief-Justice CHASE proceeds on the ground that a condemnation of property as for treason cannot take place until the party has been adjudged guilty by a jury; and, further, that the condemnation and sale of the absolute estate are in excess of the constitutional power of the Court. There is nothing in either point which is new to anybody familiar with the Constitution; but they are points which were too often overlooked during the war, and are not taken into account by those who preach glibly of confiscation. The present action of the Supreme Court will probably prove the precursor of not a little litigation. The amount of property confiscated while the rebellion was in progress was very large, and in every instance, we apprehend, the errors noticed by the Chief Justice were committed. The property was sold without any trial for treason, and it was sold in fee, when a life-interest was all that could have been disposed of, even after conviction. Confiscation titles are worse than Western tax-titles, which are among the poorest of securities.

Gen. BUTLER, it will be seen from the letter which we published yesterday, claims for himself the authorship of the phrase, brought prominently before the public in an official report by Gen. GRANT, that his army was "bottled up" in Bermuda Hundred. Gen. BUTLER says that he was reduced to a condition of complete inactivity by the order of Gen. GRANT, requiring him to send to him 17,000 out of the 25,000 troops under his command; and he says that he himself complained at the time that he was thus completely "bottled up"—and that the phrase, becoming current at headquarters, was embodied in the correspondence of the NEW-YORK TIMES of that date. We find, on recurring to our files, that on the 1st of June, 1864, we published a letter from our correspondent, mentioning the fact that a portion of Gen. BUTLER's command had been detached, by order of Gen. GRANT, and placed under command of Gen. SMITH—to which was appended the following comment: "The enemy will not fail to see that BUTLER has been materially weakened. It is probable, therefore, that the rebels will change their attitude from defensive to offensive. Should they attack, and fail to crush BUTLER, they may get whipped themselves. In such a case the Union army, *now bottled up between the James and the Appomattox*, would have another chance to run, and might get to Richmond." This certainly shows that the expression had been used in the army long before it was embodied in the official dispatches of Gen. GRANT.

The number of royal personages who have essayed to win fame with the pen is really astonishing. There is old King LOUIS, of Bavaria, whose love for the fascinating LOLA MONTEZ survives every other passion; there is Queen VICTORIA, the Emperor NAPOLEON, the Crown Prince of Prussia, and a dozen others who in one way or another manifest a taste for literary pursuits. And now we hear of the Swedish Prince OSCAR, now at Paris on a visit to the Exposition, who, we are told, has won a place of some distinction in the list of royal and noble authors. His more important works are a translation of *The Cid* into Swedish, a volume of charming poetry, and *Contributions to the War History of Sweden during the Years* 1712-'13 *and* '14. He has always manifested a deep sympathy with everything that concerns the intellectual, political and social progress of his country. The King of Sweden also paints fairly, and writes poetry.

A singular calculation has been made of the number of speeches delivered by each member of the North German Diet during its recent session. It appears that the most frequent speaker was M. DE VINCKE, who made sixty speeches, most of which were brief. After him comes Count BISMARCK, who spoke forty-eight times; then M. LASKER with forty speeches, and Count SCHWERIN with thirty-one. The rules of the Diet in regard to speaking are very strict, and the President promptly headed off every attempt of the common orators to wander away into the illimitable regions of philosophic statesmanship. But for his tact and decision, the debates might have gone on until the crack of doom.

The distressing case of poisoning, by the mistake of a druggist's clerk, which occurred recently in Brooklyn, could not have happened had our laws been as strict as those by which drug-shops are regulated in Prussia. In that country all the drug-shops are under the immediate charge of the Police. Every druggist's clerk is compelled to serve a long apprenticeship and pass a severe examination before he is permitted to put up prescriptions. And no druggist is permitted to put up poisons in sufficient quantity to cause death on a mere prescription—it must be done under the eye of the prescribing physician himself. The Prussian system may not be suited to a free country, but it is admirably adapted to prevent accidental poisoning, such as we too frequently have to deplore.

Latest from the Plains—The Indians Generally Quiet.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 24.

The persons belonging to the Pacific Railroad engineering party, who were reported to have been killed in the Black Hills a short time since, are safe. The party was not molested by the Indians.

Dispatches from Omaha state that the Governor of Montana and suite left there for Fort Benton on the steamer *Octavia* Sunday last with an escort of ninety men.

About 3,000 Ogalalas and Brute Sioux, under the chiefs SPOTTED TAIL and SWIFT BEAR, are near Fort McPherson asking for subsistence supplies from the Government in consequence of their being driven from their hunting grounds on the Republican Fork and its tributaries by the operations of the United States against the hostile tribes. Those bands profess great friendship for the whites.

Little interruption occurs to trains upon the road from Fort Sedgwick and Fort Laramie north, and the escort of Major FREEMAN, consisting of fifty men, drove a herd of beef cattle through to Fort Phil. Kearny, with slight loss, the skirmishers and flankers keeping the Indians at respectful distance. Major FREEMAN, while returning to Fort Reno, met Major KING corralled at Crazy Woman's Fork. The train of the latter had been attacked and lost twelve head of cattle. Major KING reported the number of the attacking party at 150, some of whom were mounted. Major FREEMAN gave him twenty men, and he moved forward from North Platte without further molestation.

On Friday last a company herding 325 head of stock for PERRY & GALBRAITH, twenty-five miles west of North Platte, were attacked by Indians. Four men were killed and the whole herd was captured.

The town of North Platte is 203 miles from the western terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, and numbers some twenty business houses.

The Triennial Synod of the Moravian Church.

LANCASTER, Penn., Friday, May 24.

The Triennial Synod of the Moravian Church, in session at Litz, Lancaster County, was formally opened on Wednesday morning by the venerable Bishop JACOBSON, of Bethlehem, Penn., and a permanent organization was affected by the election of Right Rev. DAVID BIGLER, of Lancaster, as President, and Rev. WM. H. RICE, of New-Haven, Conn., as Secretary. The sermon before the Synod was preached by Rev. EDMOND DE SCHWEINITZ, of Bethlehem, Penn.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 24.

THE IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION.

The Judiciary Committee to-day examined District-Attorney CHANDLER, of Virginia, on the question as to who inspired JEFF. DAVIS' release on bail, Gen. FULLERTON on the restoration of abandoned and confiscated property of rebels, and Col. GOBRIGHT, of the Associated Press, on the subject of the President's speeches during his trip last Fall. The Committee expect to progress so far with their work as to be able to adjourn next week until a few days before the meeting of Congress in July. Mr. E. B. WASHINGTON, of Harper's Ferry, will be examined to-morrow.

GOV. SHARKEY OPPOSED TO RECONSTRUCTION.

A letter received here from Jackson, Miss., announces the return of Judge SHARKEY to that city, and says he expresses much surprise at the action of the Supreme Court in refusing his prayer for an injunction, and especially in rejecting his amended bill. He opposes a Convention under the Reconstruction Act, and says military rule is better than negro rule. He is also disgusted at the readiness with which so many prominent Southern men accept the situation, when, as he asserts, a quiet and firm opposition would have produced a reaction at the North which would have resulted in the repeal of the law.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL STANBERY'S OPINION.

The opinion of the Attorney-General on the Reconstruction Act, so far as completed, was given to the Press this evening. The Cabinet, in consequence of the special meeting yesterday, dispensed with the usual session to-day. The Secretary of War and the Attorney-General spent some time at the White House in considering points of the latter's opinion.

WEST POINT CADETS.

The following is a list of cadets at large appointed to the Military Academy at West Point for the year 1867: Wm. Boerum Wetmore, of New-York; John B. Weller, Jr., of California; Chas. C. Morrison, of Ohio; Vinton A. Goddard, of District of Columbia; Rufus M. Williams, of Tennessee; Thos. Corbin Davenport, son of Commander Davenport, United States Navy; Jacob Rebhun, of Michigan; Wm. J. McDonald, of District of Columbia; Frederick Kege, Sergeant First Artillery United States Army; Bainbridge Reynolds, son of Gen. J. J. Reynolds, United States Army.

A CONDUCTOR PUSHED OFF HIS TRAIN.

A queer accident occurred to the New-York train on its way to this city last night. The conductor asked a man standing on one of the platforms for his ticket, when he responded by pushing the conductor off the train into the ditch. Twenty-five miles were run before his absence was discovered, when the train was reversed, and the conductor found uninjured, walking back toward Wilmington.

REGISTERS IN BANKRUPTCY.

The Chief-Justice finally completed the appointments of Registers in Bankruptcy to-day. Those for North Carolina were made this afternoon, and Virginia was completed this evening. Thus is disposed of a very laborious and unpleasant duty, which the Chief-Justice did not seek, and from which he would gladly have been relieved.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Among the arrivals in the city to-day are Hon. C. T. HULBURD and Hon. THOMAS CORNELL, members of Congress from New-York.

Thirty-eight officers from the French school ship *Jean Bart*, now at Annapolis, arrived here this morning, and after breakfasting at the Metropolitan, made a tour of the city, returning to their ship this evening. Their vessel is one of the practice ships of the French navy now on a cruise.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 24.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The Committee on the Judiciary sit five or six hours a day for the examination of witnesses on various subjects, and expect to conclude their labors early in June. Among those before the Committee this afternoon, were Gen. FULLERTON and the Washington agent of the New-York Associated Press. As the latter accompanied the Presidential excursion last year, he was examined on several points in that connection.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

The opinion of Attorney-General STANBERY on the Reconstruction Acts is not yet ready for the Press.

A BRITISH MEDAL FOR CAPT. WEBSTER.

Sir FREDERICK BRUCE has transmitted to the Secretary of State the gold medal which his Government was desirous of presenting to Capt. WEBSTER, of the revenue cutter *Mahoning*, for aid which was given by that officer to certain British vessels in distress, information of which was communicated to the British Government by Her Majesty's Consul at Boston. A resolution was passed by Congress authorizing Capt. WEBSTER to receive the present, and Secretary SEWARD transmitted the letter of Sir FREDERICK BRUCE and the medal to the Secretary of the Treasury, with a request that it be forwarded to Capt. WEBSTER, which has been complied with. The thanks of Her Majesty accompany the gift.

MARINE LIGHTS.

A screw-pile lighthouse has been erected at Long Shoal, Pamlico Sound, N. C., to take the place of the light vessel now stationed there, and will be lighted for the first time on the evening of the 31st inst. The lighthouse stands in nine and a half feet depth of water, mean-tide, distant two and one-fourth miles northwest and one-fourth west from the light vessel. It is placed on the highest part of the shoal, the water gradually deepening all around it. The iron-work of the foundation is painted red; the superstructure itself is painted white. The illuminating apparatus is a Fresnel lens of the fourth order, and should be seen in clear weather a distance of ten miles. The focal plane is elevated thirty-five feet above the mean-tides.

THE UNITED STATES VS. JOS. BRUIN.

In the case of the United States *vs.* JOSEPH BRUIN, whose property was confiscated and sold under a decree of the United States District Court, sitting in Alexandria, Judge UNDERWOOD presiding, during the war, on the application of G. S. MINER, Esq., one of the counsel for Mr. BRUIN, Chief-Justice CHASE on Wednesday granted a writ of error on the following grounds:

First—That the District Court condemned and sold the absolute estate of the petitioner in and to the property, which judgment it was beyond the power of the Court to pronounce.

Second—That the condemnation of the property was for treason, of which the party could not be adjudged guilty except by a finding of a jury.

Third—That the proceedings were in admiralty when they should have been upon the common law side of the Court, by information and not by libel.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER S. W. LEWIS.

Our Consul at Matanzas reports the loss of the schooner *S. W. Lewis*, of New-York, on her passage from Ponce, P. R., to New-York, she having foundered at sea. The crew were brought into Matanzas by the brig *H. O. Phinney*, of Portland. The same Consul reports that the brig *Helen Hosting*, on the 4th of May, brought into the port of Cardenas HIRAM SMART, the only survivor of the crew of the schooner *Abby Bracket*, of Rockland, Me., which vessel capsized and sunk with five persons on board on the 30th of April last.

RECEIPTS FOR CUSTOMS.

The following is a statement of the receipts for customs from May 12 to the 18th, inclusive: New-York, $2,181,000; Boston, $290,793 60; Philadelphia, $171,385; Baltimore, $111,334 82; New-Orleans, $78,723 94; San Francisco, from April 14 to the 20th, $146,524 11. Total, $2,943,711 47.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The report of the Agricultural Department for April, says:

"Never has there been so general an expression of encouragement in view of the fine condition of Winter wheat since the establishment of the present system for the collection of crop statistics. In more than nine-tenths of the returns received the condition of the crop is reported favorable and promising. From the South the returns are as cheering as from the West. Here and there it is stated that

a smaller breadth, from lack of labor, or from bad weather in the Fall, was sown or drilled. In a few places Winter-killing is reported.

"The report states that the loss of cattle from actual starvation and exposure the past Winter has been extraordinary. Even in the mild climate of Texas one-tenth of the stock died from those causes. In the Territories similar losses are reported. In Hall County, Nebraska, one-tenth of the cattle perished in consequence of the ground being covered with snow from the middle of December until the first of April. Such is the tenor of the letters from the South and the younger States of the West. Most of the loss, it is added, was plainly avoidable with a proper expenditure of foresight and industry."

ARMY MATTERS.

Brevet Major-Gen. M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General, has been granted leave of absence for six months from June 5, on account of ill-health, with permission to leave the United States. Gen. Meigs will visit Europe for the purpose of restoring his health.

Brevet Major Gen. Absalom Baird, Assistant Inspector-General, has been ordered to report to Gen. Ord, (the Fourth Military District, for temporary duty—his assignment as Assistant Inspector-General of the Department of the Lakes remaining as it is.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. G. Litchfield, First Lieutenant Thirty-sixth Infantry, and Capt. W. H. Bisbel, Twenty-seventh Infantry, assigned to duty as Aides-de-Camps on staff of Brevet Major-Gen. C. C. Augur, United States Army.

NAVAL MATTERS.

The Navy Department has received information that the United States steamer *Sacramento* was at Cape Town, on the West Coast of Africa, on the 28th of March last.

First Assistant-Engineer William G. Buchler, Second Assistant-Engineers David Hardee and Daniel M. Grafley, ordered to special duty connected with the *Chattanooga*. Acting Second Assistant-Engineer Wm. S. Warburton, ordered to the *Chattanooga*. Mate Wm. G. Smith, detached from the *Vermont* and ordered to the Naval Academy. Mates Geo. W. Pratt and James Oliver, from the *Vermont* and ordered to the *Oneida*. Lieut.-Commander Charles H. Green, been wholly retired. Acting Ensign R. C. J. Pendleton, been honorably discharged.

The Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly.

MEMPHIS, Friday, May 24.

The Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly adjourned to-day. A Committee of Conference was appointed on the subject of union with other Presbyterian Churches. The next Assembly will meet at Lincoln, Ill.

Republican Platform in Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 24.

The following platform has been adopted by the Republican Party of this State: That the rebuilding of the levees is a proper object for national aid; demanding the abolition of the cotton tax, and that the sugar interest be protected and fostered.

New Criminal Court in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, May 24.

The constitutionality of the law creating a new Criminal Court for Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin Counties, was argued to-day in the Supreme Court of the State. No decision was rendered.

Killed by a Fall in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 24.

To-day a carpenter named JAMES P. LAWLER, working on the fourth story of the New Galt House, now in progress of erection, made a misstep, fell violently to the ground, and was instantly killed.

THE TURF.

The Jerome Park Races—Fine Weather and Large Assemblage of Visitors—Ruthless and Monday Again the Winners—Fleetwing Beats Captain Moore and Julius.

The weather was again favorable yesterday for the second day's racing at Jerome Park, the sun shining out bright and glorious, and the air delightfully warm and pleasant. A more beautiful day for the enjoyment of the abundant sport provided by the Jockey Club could not have been desired, and thousands took advantage of the agreeable change in the weather to attend the races. The splendid drive through the Central Park direct to the Course was crowded with elegant equipages, from the stylish four-in-hand drag to the light trotting wagon with its solitary occupant and fast stepping horse. The Harlem Railroad special trains were also crowded, although that Company did not keep faith with the public, for they announced two special trains, one at 1:30 P. M. and the other at 2 o'clock P. M., but only ran the latter, thus disappointing intending visitors by the first-named train who wished to have a little leisure to look around the Course and observe the many numerous and important improvements effected since last Fall, by compelling them to await the departure of the later train. Numbers also preferred the route *via* the Third-avenue cars and the Harlem and Fordham horse-railroad, which, although occupying a little longer was perhaps the most agreeable mode of transit. Still the attendance was hardly so numerous, or so fashionable as on the previous day, but we anticipate witnessing the largest assemblage of the meeting to-day, as the hurdle race is invariably the most attractive feature of the sport, and more especially to the ladies. In addition to the hurdle race to-day, there are three other highly interesting races, comprising a dash of three miles, a mile and a quarter dash, and a match of mile heats; consequently the best day's racing of the meeting may be looked for with confidence.

THE FIRST RACE

yesterday was a dash of a mile and a quarter, for a purse of $500 for horses of all ages. The following were the entries, and all of them started:

L. W. Jerome's b. h. Luther, five years.
T. B. Reed's gr. c. Urbana, three years.
D. McDaniel's ch. f. Mittie, three years.
F. Morris's b. f. Ruthless three years.

The superb racing form shown by *Ruthless*, unquestionably the most magnificent filly of her age on the American turf at the present day, of course made her a hot favorite in the speculative market, and long odds were bet on her winning. One hundred dollars to fifteen and one hundred to ten were the current offers, and these were taken in some few instances by the inveterate takers of long odds, who place their hopes of winning on the chapter of accidents, and, like Mr. Micawber, live in expectation of "something turning up," which will decide the race in their favor by the success of some outside holder. In the pools, sold without *Ruthless*, *Luther* brought as much as *Urbana* and *Mittie* combined, and in the general betting he was backed against him at even. GILPATRICK was the jockey of *Ruthless*, WALDRON rode *Luther*, WILLIAM HENRY, *Mittie*, and TAYLOR *Urbana*. The start was from the three-quarter pole, and the horses got off well together. *Luther* took up the running, and on passing the stand he was a length in front, *Mittie* being second, and the favorite last, GILPATRICK evidently making a waiting race of it. In this order they swept around the upper turn, and at the quarter-pole *Luther* was still in front, a clear length before *Mittie*, and *Ruthless* patiently waiting at *Urbana's* quarters. Going around the bend at the foot of the Club-house bluff, the favorite moved up, and passing *Urbana* and *Mittie*, took second place, a length behind the namesake of the great Reformer. They ran in this order to the turn into the straight run in home, when GIL. let out the favorite and challenged *Luther*. A desperate struggle for the lead ensued, *Luther* running with extraordinary gameness, and contesting every yard of the ground with his fleet opponent, and GILPATRICK had to set to work and ride his mare for a time. The wonderful speed of *Ruthless* now told a tale, and despite *Luther's* determined and persistent efforts, she quitted him opposite the lower part of the stand and won the race by two lengths, *Luther* six lengths before *Urbana*, and *Mittie* last. Time, 2:15¾.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, for all ages, one and a quarter miles:

F. Morris enters b. f. Ruthless, 3 years old, by imp. Eclipse, dam Barbarity, by Simoon............ 1
L. W. Jerome enters b. h. Luther, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam Belle Lewis, by imp. Glencoe... 2
T. B. Reed's gr. c. Urbana, 3 years old, by Breckinridge, dam Lady Sykes............ 3
D. McDaniels enters ch. f. Mittie, 3 years old, by Planet, dam Caroline............ 4
Time—2:15¾.

THE SECOND RACE

was a dash of a mile and three-quarters for a purse of $700, for all ages. The entries were as under:

F. Morris' b. c. Monday, 3 years.
L. W. Jerome's b. f. Satinstone, 4 years.
D. McDaniels' b. c. Morrissey, 3 years.
M. H. Sandford's gr. h. Loadstone, 6 years.
J. S. Watson's ch. h. Onward, 5 years.

The easy style in which Mr. MORRIS' promising son of *Mollie Jackson* had beaten his horses in the mile dash race the previous day, coupled with the evident great form of the Holmdell stable, made him the favorite in the pools and general betting. In the former *Monday* brought at the rate of $700 to the $160 of the others combined. *Onward* was a non-starter, being amiss, and the judges allowed him to be withdrawn in consequence. The bulk of the business done was confined to place betting between *Morrissey* and *Satinstone*. The start was from the top of the three-quarter mile course, going twice past the judges' stand. *Satinstone* was the first to show in front, *Morrissey* following her, and the favorite waiting in the rear. As they rounded the bend at the foot of the Club House bluff *Morrissey* bore his colors in front, but on reappearing in sight again *Loadstone* was seen in possession of the lead, two clear lengths before *Morrissey*, and *Satinstone* fallen into the rear. Passing the judges' stand the first time *Loadstone* led a length, with *Morrissey* next and the favorite third. Going around the upper turn *Monday* shot past *Morrissey* and made play for *Loadstone*, but at the quarter-pole the latter was still half a length ahead, with *Monday* as far before *Morrissey*, and *Satinstone* six lengths behind. At the Club-house turn *Loadstone* had opened out a wider gap, but the distance between him and the favorite was reduced to a length, when they reappeared in sight. Coming up the homestretch a magnificent and exciting race between the two was witnessed. GILPATRICK called upon his horse, and at every stride he gained upon *Loadstone*, challenging him about half way up, and although *Loadstone* responded gamely to both whipcord and steel, the young one beat him to the score by a clear length, *Morrissey* third, twenty lengths before *Satinstone*. Time—3:11.

SECOND RACE.

Purse $700 for all ages, one and three-quarter miles.
F. Morris enters b. c. Monday, 3 years old, by Colton, dam Mollie Jackson, by Vandal............ 1
M. H. Sanford enters gr. h. Loadstone, 6 years old, by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet, by imp. Hedgford............ 2
D. McDaniel's enters b. c. Morrissey, 3 years old, by Breckinridge, dam by imp. Bonnie Scotland..... 3
L. W. Jerome enters b. f. Satinstone, 4 years old, by imp. Lapidist, dam Rhoda, by imp. Glencoe.. 4
J. S. Watson enters ch. h. Onward, 5 years old, by Ringgold, dam My Lady, by imp. Glencoe......dr.
Time—3:11.

THE THIRD RACE

was the Feather Stakes, for all ages, two and three-quarter miles, half forfeit; subscription $100, with $800 added. This stake closed with the following seven nominations:

1. P. S. Forbes' ch. h. Fleetwing, aged.
2. D. McDaniels' b. h. Julius, 5 years.
3. J. S. Watson's ch. h. Onward, 5 years.
4. J. S. Watson's b. h. Delaware, 5 years.
5. J. S. Watson's b. h. Captain Moore, aged.
6. M. H. Sanford's gr. h. Loadstone, 6 years.
7. M. H. Sanford's ch. m. Earring, 5 years.

Captain Moore was the selected one to do battle for Mr. WATSON'S stable, against *Julius* and *Fleetwing*, all the others being withdrawn. *Captain Moore* was made the favorite, bringing in one pool $575 to *Julius'* $200 and *Fleetwing's* $150. It seemed strange that *Fleetwing* should have been so lightly estimated by the cognoscenti, as he is a horse that likes a distance, and has always, with but one solitary exception, beaten *Captain Moore* over a three-mile course. There were many, however, who remembered how *Fleetwing* cut down both the *Captain* and *Thunder* in a three-mile-heat race at Paterson on a tremendously heavy track, and they quietly backed him for this race. Their sound judgment was rewarded in the result. *Captain Moore* took the lead at the start, and made the running, with *Fleetwing* second and *Julius* last. Rounding the Club-house bluff, the favorite was a length ahead, and this he had increased to two lengths when they reappeared in view. Coming up the homestretch *Fleetwing* shot past the favorite and led him three lengths to the score, *Julius* at the saddle girths of the *Captain*. On the second mile *Fleetwing* maintained his position and still held his lead of three lengths as they again passed the judges' stand. The favorite now made a tremendous effort to reach *Fleetwing*, but that gallant son of *Balrownie* and *Rhoda* drew away from him, and the *Captain's* bolt was shot. Passing the quarter-pole *Julius* challenged and passed the favorite, and although the former made vigorous attempts to reach *Fleetwing*, the latter stalled off with seeming ease the repeated challenges, and, full of running, galloped home an easy winner by six lengths, *Julius* being twenty lengths before the favorite. Time, 5:09¾.

THIRD RACE.

THE FEATHER STAKES.—For all ages; two and three-quarter miles, to carry one hundred pounds each; subscription $100, half forfeit, $800 added. Closed with seven nominations:

P. S. Forbes' ch. h. Fleetwing, aged............ 1
D. McDaniels' b. h. Julius, 5 years............ 2
J. S. Watson's b. h. Captain Moore, aged............ 3
J. S. Watson's ch. h. Onward, 5 years............dr.
J. S. Watson's b. h. Delaware, 5 years............dr.
M. H. Sanford's gr. h. Loadstone, 6 years............dr.
M. H. Sanford's ch. m. Earring, 5 years............dr.
Time, 5:09¾.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Complete Assessment Lists Not Ready Until Next Month—Interesting Official Data Concerning the Third District—Names of Officers, Annuals, Monthlies and Totals.

The partial publication of assessment lists, wholly incomplete, in several of the City journals, is eminently unfair to the officials, and can but be unsatisfactory to the public. The embarrassment caused by the change of time for return, the alteration of blanks, and in many cases an entire change of *personnel* in the offices, would seem to be ample excuse for delay in completing the assessment lists. Heretofore we have not published the lists until they have been marked complete by the Assessor, examined by the clerks in his office and sent to the Collector whose signature for their receipt alone indicates their perfect transfer; but this year the Assessors are expected to furnish at least a month in advance of the usual time a finished return—no other being of any service whatever. This they have been unable to do, and the public have been treated to long lists of names and incomes—in no single instance the same being perfect or in readiness for official action. Several of the Assessors tell us that their lists will not even approximate completion before the middle of June, and the publication of them even then would seem premature.

In one or two New-York journals and in the local Press partial lists of the assessments in

THE THIRD COLLECTION DISTRICT

have been made. These were correct as far as they went, but the Assessor tells us, as we had said before, that his lists will not be complete until about the 20th of June. This district embraces the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Brooklyn, and is known as one of the most prolific in income returns. Its officials are wholly new. Formerly Mr. H. C. BOWEN was the Collector. He was removed and Gen. CALVIN E. PRATT appointed; he was not confirmed. The present Collector is Hon. T. C. CALLICOT, well known in connection with laborious services in the interest of the Treasury Department. His deputies are: Chief, JOHN S. ALLEN; WM. S. ANDREWS, CHARLES F. CHACE and CORNELIUS STAGG. From Mr. CALLICOT we learn that the following amounts have been collected:

Annual list for 1866	$1,688,901 77
Monthly lists for 1866	1,759,337 59
Supplemental lists for 1866	127,962 66
Total for 1866	$3,576,202 02
The Academy of Music paid	$1,477 68
The Park Theatre	1,440 27
Hooley's Minstrels	834 32

THE ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

is somewhat changed. Mr. WM. E. ROBINSON, present Member of Congress, was formerly Assessor—in his place Mr. THOMAS WELLWOOD, a life-long resident, was appointed and confirmed during the last day of the last session. Mr. WELLWOOD has removed from the cramped quarters occupied by his predecessor, and has taken very fine offices at No. 14 Court-street.

His Assistant Assessors are as follows: 1. Alexander Magrothy; 2. John H. Baldwin; 3. John D. Carroll; 4. L. C. Ryder; 5. Charles N. Peed; 6. Charles Holt; 7. R. D. Anderson; 8. Wm. L. McCormack; 9. Wm. Murphy; 10. Wm. Hardy; 11. H. A. Latetra and Messrs. Ferguson, Waters and Hicks, who are detailed to overlook distilleries. The liquor interest and general manufacturing interest of this District in other years were much more important. Under more favorable auspices the whisky mills were run in great numbers and at tremendous profit to their owners.

THE ANNUAL LISTS

thus far made in this District are as follows:

First annual (no incomes)	$79,297 56
Second annual, 1863	477,730 00
Special war tax	895,957 45
Third annual, 1864	773,990 74
Fourth annual, 1865	2,270,183 11
Fifth annual, 1866, with monthlies and supplementals	3,576,202 02
Total	$8,073,370 98
To this may be added:	
Forced assessments	200,000 00
Estimated supplementals	200,000 00
Grand total	$8,473,370 98

In addition to the whisky, sugar, tobacco and income returns there are several articles which average about as follows:

Clothing, say per month	$3,000
Cigars, say per month	3,000
Furs, say per month	6,000
Leather, say per month	5,000
Furniture, say per month	3,000
White Lead, say per month	4,000
Oils, say per month	12,000
Soap, say per month	2,500
Woolen Fabrics, say per month	10,000
Glass, say per month	3,000
Iron, say per month	5,000
Miscellaneous, say per month	25,000

The last item is of signal service to the Assistant Assessor, who lumps under the caption "Miscellaneous" any and all matter properly assessable for which he is unable to find a fitting place.

For various reasons the income and other returns will be very much less than before, although the complete monthly lists of the first four months tell up very well:

January, 1867	$75,422 34
February, 1867	74,674 87
March, 1867	75,859 28
April, 1867	70,688 50

Mr. WELLWOOD tells us that his lists *cannot* be ready before the 20th of June. The lists published are very incomplete, as any one at all familiar with the names of residents can observe—hundreds and hundreds being left out—yet to be handed in if obtained by the Assistant Assessor, and many more not yet registered even with the Assistant.

BILLIARDS.

Playing at the Charity Fair—Phelan vs. McDevitt.

Last evening, at the Charity Fair, and in the presence of a large audience, including many Catholic prelates, JOHN MCDEVITT and MICHAEL PHELAN played a game of 1,000 points on the table presented to the Sisters of Charity by the latter player. MCDEVITT won by 218 points, his best run being 121. Owing to the dampness that has prevailed for the past six or seven days, the balls, which had not been kept as carefully as is usual in billiard-rooms, were almost egg-shaped, and MCDEVITT, instead of playing them with that delicacy of touch for which he is noted, had to "bang" them about as best he could. The winning average, though as good as usual with other players, was, in consequence, poor for MCDEVITT.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT CYPRUS HILL CEMETERY.—The Committee on the memorial to our fallen heroes at this Cemetery, numbering over 3,500, met at No. 12 Centre-street yesterday afternoon, and elected Gen. H. E. TREMAINE, Permanent Chairman; Mr. OLAND BOURNE, Secretary, and Lieut.-Gov. STEWART L. WOODFORD, Treasurer. Resolutions strongly commending the object were adopted, and the officers of the Committee directed to correspond with the War Department, the officers of the German Veteran Association, the Ladies' Union Relief Committee, and others, in order to secure their coöperation. Several gentlemen were elected as members of the Committee, and on motion it was resolved, that Gen. C. W. DARLING be requested, while in Europe, to inquire into the plans there adopted for the interment of soldiers and the maintenance of the cemeteries. The Committee consists of Gen. H. E. Tremaine, Lieut.-Gov. Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. C. W. Darling, Gen. John Cochrane, Gen. Alexander Shaler, Gen. John A. Foster, Gen. G. P. Cluseret, Col. A. J. H. Duganne, Wm. Oland Bourne, Capt. Christopher Pullman, Col. D. M. Evans, Col. G. D. Kellogg, Col. B. T. Morgan, Gen. Wm. Wilson, Gen. Charles K. Graham, Gen. Rush C. Hawkins, Major-Gen. John H. Morris. The Committee adjourned to meet on Friday, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 12 Centre-street.

Les Pianos Chickering.

From La France Musicale, May 5, 1867.

The curiosity of visitors continues to be fixed on that part of the American section which contains the musical instruments. Since the day when Messrs. RITTER, POZNANSKI, WEHLI and Mme. ESCUDIER-KASTNER revealed to the public the marvelous qualities of the pianos of the Messrs. CHICKERING, of New-York and Boston, there is not a pianist, nor even a simple amateur, who has not wished to test, by himself, their superiority over the productions of other American houses. All, without exception, have decided like us, and the public without hesitation has declared for them; it is the decision of the open jury, preceding that of the official jury.

If, before commencing a review of the products of instrument manufacture at the Champ de Mars, we pertinaciously allude to the pianos sent by the Messrs. CHICKERING, it is because they seem to us to realize a considerable progress in the structure of the instrument. In fact, their amplitude, their melodic capabilities, their purity and depth of tone, as well as their perfect evenness in the singing power, place them, incontestably, above all other pianos of American origin. But it is, above all, in their great solidity, that they defy all comparison.

We shall describe at some future time wherein lie the elements by means of which Messrs. CHICKERING have reached the production of such remarkable instruments. Let it suffice for us to say, to-day, that they are the creators of them, the veritable inventors; and that if other makers have followed in their steps, the products of these last can only have the relative value which exists between the original and the copy.

AT THE TIP OF THE FASHION AND EXCEL IN BEAUTY!—UNDERHILL'S new Spring styles of Gents' Hats, to be had only at No. 689 Broadway and No. 186 Fulton-st.—*Advertisement.*

We Pledge our Reputation for the Fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been administered. Cures dysentery and diarrhœa and wind colic. Sure to regulate the bowels. Price, 35 cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

A Noted Clergyman and Public Lecturer says of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches:*" "In all my lecturing tours, I put Troches into my carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen." Public speakers, vocalists, and all others who exercise the voice, should never fail of using the Troches. They surpass all other preparations in clearing and strengthening the voice, removing hoarseness, allaying irritation of the throat, and as a *cough remedy* are preëminently *the best.*

It is altogether wrong to trifle with a bad cough or cold when a remedy as sure, prompt and thorough as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff, for Diseases of the head and throat. Sold by all druggists.

All who have not Used Chevalier's Life FOR THE HAIR within the last month are not aware of the agreeable improvement I have made. The vegetable products of this combination are so carefully blended that all who desire BEAUTIFUL HAIR are charmed with it. It restores gray hair to its original color, strengthens it and increases its growth, stops its falling out at once; is a delicate hair-dressing for young as well as elderly people. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

No. 575 Broadway.—The new style of dress. No walking suit complete for ladies, gents or children, without BROOKS' Polish or gaiter boots. The only place to get a genuine article is at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gorham Plated Ware.
A full assortment at the lowest prices.
HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

Breast Milk for Infants—A perfect substitute is COMSTOCK'S RATIONAL FOOD, at No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

To Families.

COLGATE & COMPANY recommend to the public their **Laundry Soap**, believing it to afford **great-er actual value** and economy in consequence of its **absolute purity** and the superiority of stock employed in its fabrication than **any other** household soap in use. It may be obtained of all first-class grocers or of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Day and Martin's Blacking.

This unequaled preparation has maintained its preëminence over all other Blackings for over half a century, and it is now used throughout the civilized world. Sold by all the best grocers and boot and shoe dealers. Manufactory, No. 97 High Holborn, London. Wholesale Agency, No. 217 Fulton-st., New-York.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine
makes delicious
JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.
with great ease.
Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling slip, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Moth and Freckles.

For brown discolorations, called Moth and Freckles, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared by Dr. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st. Sold by *all* druggists.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

A New and Novel Dentifrice—Dr. J. W. LYONS' TOOTH TABLETS.—Prepared by an experienced dentist. Indorsed by the profession generally. Contain no injurious ingredients. This form possesses decided advantages. Enough for one brushing contained in each TABLET. Dipping the brush in the box avoided. Several persons may use from the same box with neatness and propriety. Especially convenient for persons traveling. The merits of these TABLETS over any other dentifrice now in use are admitted by all who have tried them. Sold everywhere. Principal depot, No. 767 Broadway.

The Widest Field for Choice in Untrimmed Hats and the very lowest prices; splendid variety; the very latest styles; an assortment of 75 styles, all new this Spring, for ladies, misses and infants. Such a diversified stock cannot be found elsewhere in the City as at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Speer's Port Grape Wine ranks above all other wines for medical purposes. It is a diuretic alterative tonic. For the weakly persons and the consumptive it has no equal. Sold at No. 243 Broadway.

Nervous Headaches are Instantly cured by one dose ("forty drops") of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Sold by all druggists.

Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all the various styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st. After July 1, Union-square.

Ladies! Respect, Preserve and Develope your forms. Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevators develop physiologically. Depot No. 837 Broadway or No. 14 East 20th-st. Sold everywhere.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence Sewing-Machines.
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., original inventor of Sewing Machine, President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Burnett's Kalliston,

as a wash for beautifying the complexion, has no equal. It is distinguished for its cooling and soothing properties, and is admirably adapted to all unnatural conditions of the skin; removing Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Redness and Roughness of the Skin, &c., curing Chapped Hands, and allaying the irritation caused by the bites of mosquitoes and other annoying insects.

The KALLISTON is highly recommended as

A WASH FOR THE HEAD,
Cooling, Cleansing and Refreshing.
AFTER SHAVING,
Softening the beard and rendering the skin smooth.
FOR BITES OF MOSQUITOES AND OTHER INSECTS,
Neutralizing the poison almost instantaneously.
AFTER SEA-BATHING,
Relieving the disagreeable action of the salt water and the sun.
FOR CHAPPED HANDS,
An effective application.
IN THE NURSERY,
Peculiarly adapted to the bathing of infants. A few drops sufficient for a bowl of water.

"It imparts to the skin a peculiar softness of texture."—*Boston Transcript.*

"The result of its use is a perfectly healthy action of the skin."—*Boston Traveller.*

"One of the best cosmetics it has been our fortune to use."—*Pictorial.*

"We yield it the palm."—*Boston Gazette.*

For sale at the general depot for Burnett's Standard Preparations and Standard Flavoring Extracts, No. 592 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel Building, New-York; also by all druggists.

Hull's Bay Rum Soap.

Healing, Fragrant, Durable. Sold everywhere.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.—A HUNDRED CURATIVES IN ONE.—Not the least striking merit of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS is the wide scope of their operation as a preventive and remedial preparation. As a *protective medicine* they ward off all the diseases—and their name is Legion—that originate in unwholesome air, impure water, exhausting heat or other local or climatic causes. This alone would be sufficient to secure for any corrective and alterative medicine a world-wide and undying celebrity. But HOSTETTER'S GREAT SPECIFIC has a hundred other claims to the confidence and high consideration of the public. In dyspepsia, liver complaint, chills and fever, bilious remittent fevers, cholera morbus, cramps, colic, constipation, general debility, premature decay, female irregularities, sexual disability, constitutional weakness, sea sickness, flatulency, vertigo, fainting fits, hysterics and all complaints proceeding from imperfect digestion and a disordered condition of the liver and bowels, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are the most powerful, speedy, harmless and agreeable of all remedies advertised by the Press, or administered in family practice. For sale by all druggists. New-York Office, No. 36 Dey-st.

A Health Preparation as Worthy as HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE, is cheerfully recommended by physicians and by the public. Welsh Edwards, comedian, New-York Theatre: "His wife cured of ulcerated sore throat." F. W. Wilkinson, No. 173 Beaufort-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Health much improved by this agreeable tonic." F. Spicher, Esq., No. 205 West 38th-st.: "Cough easier; appetite returned." C. Reim, 93d-st. and 8th-av.: "Excellent effects on bowel complaint." W. Wanels, No. 231 5th-st.: "I hope to cure my tubercular consumption." William Moller, Esq., No. 6 West 20th-st.: "Dyspepsia cured." Mrs. E. Dafferner, No. 26 Rivington-st.: "Indigestion cured." T. Knuffer, No. 159 Division-st.: "Cured from obstinate catarrh and bodily weakness." From letters to Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, No. 542 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BLACK—ALLEN.—In Jamestown, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 21, by Rev. Dr. Thompson, at the residence of the bride's father, JAMES BLACK, Esq., of this City, to CHARLOTTE OLIVIA, daughter of Col. Augustus F. Allen.

COMFORT—RANDALL.—On Thursday, May 23, at Zion Church, by Rev. Samuel G. Appleton, JOHN E. COMFORT, M. D., of Sandy Hill, Washington County, to LUCY A. RANDALL, daughter of Hon. S. S. Randall, of New-York.

DAVIDSON—GENUNG.—On Tuesday, May 14, at Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. E. Kempshall, ROBERT DAVIDSON, of Brooklyn, L. I., to Miss H. AUGUSTA GENUNG, daughter of Charles H. Genung, Esq., of Elizabeth, N. J.

GORDON—GORDON.—On Tuesday, May 14, at Beverly, N. J., by Rev. Mr. Brown, of Chester, Penn., READ GORDON, Esq., of this City, to Miss EMMA GORDON, daughter of the late Thomas F. Gordon, of Beverly.

HOBE—AMOORE.—On Thursday, May 23, at the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, by Rev. Geo. E. Thrall, EDWARD B. HOBE to RUTH L. AMOORE, daughter of F. Amoore, Esq., all of Brooklyn, L. I.

KIP—GEISSENHAINER.—At Bethlehem, Penn., on Thursday, May 23, by Rev. George W. Schmucker, GEORGE G. KIP, of New-York, to ANNIE M., daughter of Rev. A. T. Geissenhainer, of Bethlehem.

RITCH—COLLYER.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Thursday, May 23, by Rev. Caleb Clapp, assisted by Rev. Francis Mansfield, SIDNEY H. RITCH to MARY SARAH, daughter of the late William W. Collyer, both of Brooklyn.

SANFORD—STUYVESANT.—On Thursday, May 23, at Edgewood, Hyde Park, by Rev. John Scarborough, ROBERT SANFORD to HELEN MARY H. STUYVESANT.

VAN ALST—CHEEVER.—At Albany, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 22, by Rev. W. H. Alden, JOHN I. VAN ALST, Jr., of New-York, to MAGGIE Y. CHEEVER, of Albany.

DIED.

HOOVER.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, May 22, Rev. THOMAS D. HOOVER, of Cranberry, N. J., at which place the funeral services will be held on Sunday, the 26th inst.

☞ Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

HOWE.—On Wednesday, May 22, GEORGINA EAGLE, wife of Timothy A. Howe, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother, George Wilson, are invited to attend the funeral at the Rose Hill M. E. Church, 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHNSON.—On Thursday, May 23, JEREMIAH W. JOHNSON, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 243 West 4th-st., on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock.

JONES.—On Wednesday, May 22, MARY, relict of Wm. Jones, of the City of New-York, in the 89th year of her age, at Nazareth, Penn.

The body will be brought to this City for interment in Greenwood, on Saturday, the 25th inst., from the New-Jersey Railroad Depot, foot of Liberty-st., at 12 o'clock noon. The friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

MOORE.—At the residence of Col. James Moore, Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, May 23, MARIAN ROSALIE, only child of Thomas and Constance Rosalie Moore, aged 4 months and 14 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Trinity (Episcopal) Chapel, Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, May 25, at 4½ o'clock.

MCMURRAY.—Suddenly, at Albany, on Monday, May 20, AMELIA KING, wife of John McMurray, of New-York, and daughter of J. H. Van Antwerp, of Albany.

MECKE.—On Thursday evening, May 23, JOHN A. MECKE, of Bremen.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, Woodside, Long Island, on Monday, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

OUTWATER.—On Friday, May 24, CHARLES W., only child of Daniel W. and Annie Outwater, aged 8 months and 15 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 279 Greenwich-st., on Sunday at 1½ o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

TRACY.—On Friday, May 24, MARY ANNA COLDEN, wife of G. Manning Tracy.

Relatives and friends are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral at Christ Church, Bay Ridge, L. I., on Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, from 2 until 2½ o'clock.

WITTICHIN.—On Thursday, May 23, CHARLES ADOLPH, son of Adolph and Josephine St. F. Wittichin, aged 3 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. J. R. St. Felix, No. 219 Raymond-st., Brooklyn, this (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock.

WHITTINGHAM.—On Thursday, May 23, ELIZA WHITTINGHAM, daughter of the late Richard Whittingham, of New-York.

Funeral at Scarsdale this day, (Saturday,) the 25th inst., at 12 M.

WOOD.—At Haverstraw, N. Y., on Thursday evening, May 23, ELIZA R., relict of Col. J. B. Wood, and daughter of the late Alexander Jones, Esq., of Providence, R. I., in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Alex. G. Wood, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson, opposite Grove-st., in this City.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

YARDLEY.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, on Thursday morning, May 23, LUCRETIA SWAN, only child of Charles B. and Margie T. Yardley, aged 16 weeks.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her parents, Buena Vista-av., Yonkers, on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will meet the 12 M. train from 30th-st. and 10th-av.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence, in Broadway, which prevented him from attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
The celebrated apparatus invented by
DR. VON EISENBERG,
For the cure of all diseases of the
EYE, EAR, CATARRH,
DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA.
Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention, with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, Cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Certainly, if we consider the various constitutions affected with the same disease, it is evident that each sufferer from the same disease requires quite a different treatment. It is therefore obvious that no physician can honestly undertake the treatment of any patient until he makes a thorough and sincere diagnosis and investigation.

Ascorides and Galeboth Diosn say, "Sympathy and antipathy are two hinges upon which the whole model of physic turns. The physician who minds them not is like a door off its hooks, and is more like to do his patients harm than to cure them."

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

Dr. VON EISENBERG feels (and not without reason) that to have invented a means to benefit afflicted mortals even to subdue the slightest disease, is to him a greater felicity than the riches of a Monte-Christo. As one of our most learned and immortal physicians says: "Since, however, the Great God hath allowed to few upon earth the mighty privilege of serving their kind to its benefit, and that only to those who are of earth's best mold.

Quis meliore, luto finxit præcordia Titan"

I must make up in good wishes what I want strength to effect in full.

"Just as it is a crime to murder a man, so it is the part of virtue and honesty to save our fellow-beings when we are able."

CONSULTING ROOMS.
No. 251 5th-av.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan 12, 1867.

To Dr. Von Eisenberg, No. 251 Fifth-av., New-York:

DEAR SIR: I think it but justice to thank you for the skill and kind attention which you have displayed in my case. As you are aware, I was suffering from consumption, or, as physicians call it, wasting away. I decidedly did not expect that your talent would enable me to write this letter, as every one thought I would not live when I came into your office. I had been suffering for a long time with pulmonary catarrhal disease, cough without expectoration, chills, coldness, lassitude, heaviness of the head, dryness and fullness of the nasal passage, a dull pain and sense of weight in the forehead, uneasiness in the eyes—at last the cough came on, with a frothy, viscid expectoration. I had sleepless nights, sickness of the stomach, a peculiar look in my eyes, hoarseness of voice and loss of appetite, combined with night sweats, which so weakened me at last that I was induced to seek your opinion. After your examination, I felt that you understood my case thoroughly, and readily put myself under your treatment; and the result shows that while you have displayed in my case the care and skill which gained for you so deservedly the golden opinions of the public, you have also evinced the knowledge and care of a considerate and experienced physician. May every blessing be showered on you, is the earnest wish of your grateful patient.

CHARLES PALMER RUTLEDGE,
Harrisburgh, Penn.

CONSULTING ROOMS, NO. 251 5TH-AV.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time; also, a file of the New-York *Herald* from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

REDUCED PRICES.

OVINGTON BROTHERS are offering their extensive stock of CHINA, GLASS, &c., at the following large reduction:

Decorated Dinner Sets from $60 to $300, worth from $90 to $375.
Decorated Tea Sets from $12 to $50, worth from $20 to $75.
Decorated Toilet Sets from $6 to $40, worth from $9 to $55.
French Clocks from $25 to $200, worth from $40 to $275.
Bronze Statuettes from $10 to $350 pair, worth from $15 to $500.
Bronze Groups from $5 to $75, worth from $6 to $100.
Parian Statuettes from $5 to $125 pair, worth from $7 50 to $175.
Fine Vases from $1 to $100 pair, worth from $5 to $150.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA and PARISIAN GRANITE at very low prices.
SILVER PLATED WARE—We sell none but the best, heavily plated, of the Meriden Britannia Company's manufacture, at prices as low as they can possibly be afforded.
Also, a fine assortment of cut and pressed GLASSWARE, TABLE CUTLERY, TEA TRAYS, &c., &c.

OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the National Trust Company are now open at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., in the City of New-York, and will remain open until the whole amount of capital stock of one million dollars shall be subscribed.

The payments will be as follows:

May 22, 1867, 10 per cent.		Sept. 2, 1867, 10 per cent.	
June 5, 1867, 15 per cent.		Oct. 1, 1867, 10 per cent.	
July 1, 1867, 15 per cent.		Jan. 10, 1868, 15 per cent.	
Aug. 1, 1867, 10 per cent.		Feb. 10, 1868, 15 per cent.	

Subscribers may pay in the whole amount unpaid and be allowed interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum to the average day of the payment of the calls.

ELISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY C. CARTER,
Commissioners.

CRESYLIC SOAP,
A PERFECT DISINFECTANT
PATENTED.

For disinfecting, deodorizing and purifying cellars, hospitals, tenement-houses, &c.
Also for exterminating bugs, roaches and insects of all kinds.
Manufactured solely by
JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,
No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

TREASURER, SECRETARY, &c.

A gentleman who is about to close his connection with a New-England College, in which he has been Professor for thirty years past, desires to obtain a position of trust, the emolument from which would afford him a respectable support. He is a good accountant, practical and energetic in the fulfillment of duties he may undertake. Address J. T., Box No. 81 Post-office, Williamstown, Mass.

DONATIONS TO THE JUVENILE ASYLUM, to provide increased accommodations for the care of idle and truant children, $50,000 has been appropriated by the Legislature when a corresponding sum is secured:

James Lenox, $3,000; A. T. Stewart, $1,000; Edward S. Jaffray, $500; James Brown, $250; Mrs. Wm. E. Dodge, $250; J. D. Wolfe, $200; P. Lorillard, $200; Wm. B. Astor, $200; Stewart Brown, $200; Joseph Sampson, $200; Two Ladies, $200; Henry Young, $100; Ball, Black & Co., $50; A. H. Ward, $100; Samuel Willets, $100; Thos. H. Faile, $100; Mrs. Spencer, $100; A. Norrie, $100; Wm. B. Post, $100; Chas. C. Colgate, $100; C. V. S. Roosevelt, $100; Moses Taylor, $100; Wm. Paton, $100; J. N. & J. J. Phelps, $100; R. L. Lord, $100; Eli White, $100; Thomas Barron, $100; E. D. Morgan & Co., $100; W. S. Gilman, $50; James L. Schieffelin, $50; Mrs. J. Bishop, $50; H. S. Terbell, $50; W. H. Smith, $50; C. N. Talbot, $50; J. L. Banks, M. D., $50; Mrs. James Boorman, $50; J. Cowper Lord, $50; Naylor & Co., $50; Tiffany & Co., $50; Geo. Bliss, $50; P. R. Bonnett, $50; Arnold, Constable & Co., $50; Wm. W. Crane, $50; W. B. Isham, $50; Halstead, Haines & Co., $50; Alan Hay & Co., $50; L. J. & D. E. Hawley, $50; W. M. Vermilye, $50; A. K. Ely, $50; Geo. W. Lane, $50; H. Clark, $50; D. Hoadley, $50; Richard Irvin, $50; H. A. Swift, $25; L. Tuckerman, $25 Piersons & Co., $25; J. S. Shultz, $25; Fraser, Mason & Co., $25; C. H. Isham, $25; C. E. Detmold, $25; Lispenard Stewart, $25; Robt. Carter & Bro., $25; Borden & Lovell, $25; K. K. Bull, $25; J. C. Holden, $25; J. C. Brown, $25; M. H. Taber, $25; Wm. Alex. Smith, $25; M. G. Baldwin $25; H. C. De Rham, $20; Mrs. C. W. Darling, $20; Miss Mary Bronson, $20; Samuel B. Schieffelin, $25; C. Burkhalter, $25; Wm. Parker, M. D., $25; W. H. Fogg, $25; A. I. Dwight, $9.685.

J. B. COLLINS, Treasurer,
No. 40 Wall-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool per steamer CITY OF BOSTON, for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer SAXONIA, and for France, via Brest and Havre, per steamer GUIDING STAR, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 25th day of May, at 10:30 A. M. and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

"BUY ME, AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD."—DR. LANGLEY'S ROOT and HERB BITTERS.—They cleanse the system, regulate the bowels, restore the appetite, purify the blood, build up and strengthen the body, and are in all respects the most perfect Spring and Summer medicine ever used. Sold by all druggists.

INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT-DOOR USE, FROM $20.
Invalids' carriages to order.
Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25.
Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.
S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS,

FOR MAKING THAT CELEBRATED SUMMER BEVERAGE KNOWN AS KNAPP'S ROOT BEER.

The attention of druggists, root-beer makers and the public in general is called to the above preparation. It can be made with but little trouble and at a trifling expense. Put up in bottles at 40 cents and 75 cents, making 10 and 25 gallons. FOR MANUFACTURERS, in quart bottles, at $4, making 200 gallons, and one gallon tin cans at $12, making 800 gallons of the beer.

Sold by P. B. KNAPP & CO., No. 362 Hudson-st., New-York, and by druggists generally.

BRONZES FROM THE EXHIBITION.
TIFFANY & CO.

Would invite inspection of a rare lot of Bronzes, Artists' proofs, by Carrier and others, which, having been passed by the Juries, have been secured from the French Department of the Exhibition for American patronage.

THE "EXHIBITION" WALKING-STICK.
TIFFANY & CO.

Have just received the first importation of this new Parisian fancy in the way of canes.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH UMBRELLAS
TIFFANY & CO.

Are now opening a new invoice, by the *Java*, of Rain and Sun Umbrellas, of particularly fine material and finish.

MOURNING JEWELRY.

Onyx, Jet, Rubber, Bog Oak, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.

CASH ASSETS
Invested on Bond and Mortgage, or United States Stocks,
$20,406,665 48.

Issues every approved description of Life and Endowment Polices on selected lives at moderate rates, returning all surplus annually to the Policy Holders, to be used either in payment of premiums or to purchase additional Insurance, at the option of the assured.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
ISAAC ABBATT, JOHN M. STUART } Secretaries.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE WAREHOUSE.—Carriages at factory prices. The largest assortment at LEWIS P. TIBBALS', No. 478 Broadway, near Broome-st.

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PEOPLE'S COPYRIGHT EDITION
OF
WAVERLEY NOVELS.

THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN,

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R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

New-York, May 13, 1867.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, }
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1867. }

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY

hereby give notice that all bids made under the Circular of 15th of April for the extension of the First Mortgage Bonds at the office of the Company in New-York, at a premium of one per cent., are accepted, and all bids above that premium are also accepted, and the bonds will be extended at the same rate of one per cent. premium.

The Company are now ready to attach coupon sheets to and extend the bonds of those holders whose bids are accepted as above stated, on the presentation at the office of the Company in the City of New-York and payment of the premium of ten (10) dollars on each bond. Those same terms are extended to other holders who have bid a less premium than one per cent., or have failed to make proposals, on notice to the Company, to be given in writing on or before the 15th of June next.

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ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 27, 1867.

PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION ADOPTED at a meeting of the shareholders and bondholders of the Company held on the 23d March ult., this is hereby given that an adjourned meeting of the shareholders will be held at Pittsburgh May 25 proximo, at 12 M., to consider such detailed estimates as may be submitted by the Board of Directors for additional equipment and permanent improvements to be made to the railway, and also to determine upon the question of increasing the capital stock for the purpose of raising the necessary means for paying for such equipment and improvements.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Monday the 27th inst., at 10 A. M.

JAMES S. CRAFT,
Chairman of Stockholders' Meeting.
G. W. CASS, President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year:

CHAS. S. TALBOT	JAMES M. HALSTED,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	LE GRAND B. CANNON,
GEO. T. OLYPHANT,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JAMES B. TAYLOR,
ABIEL A. LOW,	THOMAS DICKSON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	O. DE F. GRANT,
	JOHN JACOB ASTOR, JR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., }
No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., }
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1867. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Co., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 10, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer next beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 20th of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 11th day of June.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1867. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

The Transfer Books of the Stocks, and the Bond Registry of the Company will be closed on the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., and open on the 7th day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in the City of CHICAGO, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 14th inst., and reopened on the 1st day of June next.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

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BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, 1ST AND 2D SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

REMOVAL.

RICHARDS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Have removed to No. 2 NASSAU-ST., corner of Wall, New-York.

WM. M. RICHARDS. FRED. S. TAYLOR.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,

interest 7 per cent., free of Government tax, payable semi-annually on 1st of April and 1st of October, in New-York.

LIMITED TO $15,000 PER MILE.

This road is located in one of the most densely populated and highly productive sections of Illinois.

The Company have completed and in operation ninety miles of road, and are constructing sixty miles, which will be completed within a few months.

Under a perpetual agreement this line has been connected with that of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, thirty miles from St. Louis, and on completion of the work now in progress will connect with the same road one hundred and twenty-six miles from Chicago.

These bonds are confidently recommended to investors as a security of undoubted safety.

For sale by L. P. MORTON & CO.,
No. 30 Broad-st.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON, & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold ONLY on commission at the Stock, Mining Stock and Gold Boards, of which we are members.

Interest allowed on deposits.

Dividends, coupons and interest collected.

Liberal advances on Government and other securities.

Information cheerfully given to professional men, executors, &c., desiring to invest.

SALTZER & TAAKS,

BANKERS,

No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,	Dusseldorf,	Munich,
Antwerp,	Florenz,	Naples,
Basle,	Frankfort, A. M.,	Paris,
Baden-Baden,	Genoa,	Prague,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyon,	Vienna,
Darmstadt,	Mailand,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden.	Mannheim.	Zurich.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

AND

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

NOTICE.

The stockholders of the MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY will hold their annual meeting for the choice of Directors, and to transact any other business that may properly come before them, at the Company's office in Milwaukee, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed June 4, and reopen June 24, 1867.

By order of the Directors.
ALEX. MITCHELL, President.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.

NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.

JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.,
WANTED AND FOR SALE.
APPLY TO
GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT CO. STOCK.

Five hundred shares Manhattan Gas Light Company for sale by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, May 25, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to charter that the second installment of fifteen dollars on each share of Stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, is due on the 5th of June next.

Subscribers will please call at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., and pay the installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted upon it.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., }
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1867. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of June, prox. Transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of May, inst., and reopened on Wednesday, 12th of June, prox.

HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Receiver of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company will pay a dividend of 20 per cent. on all claims against the said Company allowed and adjusted by him; such payment to be made at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 4th day of June next.

CYRUS CURTISS, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1867.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
SPRINGFIELD, May 22, 1867. }

THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BECOME due on the first Monday of July next upon Stock of the State of Illinois will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York from the 1st to the 16th, inclusive, of July A. D. 1867.

GEO. W. SMITH, State Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THOSE OF THE STOCK AND BONDholders in the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company who are opposed to the present management of the road, and who believe in running the road for the interest of the stockholders, instead of local individual interests, will send their proxies to vote at coming election, 6th proximo, to RUFUS HATCH & CO., No. 17 Broad-st.

$25,000. — FLORIDA RAILROAD FREE lands on the line of the Florida Railroad. For sale by W. SCHALL & CO., No. 61 Broad-st.

$3,300.—THIRTY-THREE HUNDRED DOLlars to loan on bond and mortgage on improved real estate, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address W, Box No. 836 Post-office, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, }
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 21, 1867. }

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, May 25, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,000 bbls. PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their Pork was packed, and the brands: also the kind of barrel.

The Pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

2,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full headlined and hungs sealed.

2,559 barrels first-quality kiln-dried yellow CORN MEAL.

30,000 pounds RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

150,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.

Bids may be made in bond and duty paid.

10,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR. Barrels as above.

5,000 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels, or in half barrels or 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

40,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling, and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

35,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

200 barrels "LABRADORE" HERRINGS.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour, corn meal, rice, sugar, vinegar, soap and salt must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the meat, certifying on the face of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office, on the part of the United States.

The flour, corn meal, rice, sugar, vinegar, soap and salt will be inspected at the time of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT
COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, }
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1867. }

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock, M., on TUESDAY, May 28, 1867, for furnishing FRESH BEEF in such quantities as may be required from day to day at Forts Columbus and Wood, New-York Harbor; for the former post from June 1 to Nov. 15, 1867; for the latter from July 10 to Nov. 15, 1867.

The Fresh Beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be included,) and delivered at the expense of the contractor in such quantities and times as may be required.

Bidders will please state in their proposals at what price they will furnish QUARTER BEEF—should any be required—it being limited to equal proportions of Plates, Navels and Briskets.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must have his name in full, his present place of business and residence.

All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by the guarantors themselves, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed with two bonds in the sum of five thousand dollars each.

(Names of guarantors.) ——— ———

Bidders themselves must be present at the opening of the proposals, and be fully prepared with their sureties to sign immediately the contract and bond. Evidence must be shown of the entire responsibility of each surety, two being required. *Any information in the proposal will be the cause of its rejection,* and any other than a genuine bid, made in perfect good faith, will subject the person making it, and the guarantors, to the extreme penalty of the law.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the names given of two veritable and sufficient sureties in the sum of five thousand dollars. The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payments will be made monthly, in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Any other information desired by those proposing to bid will be furnished on application at this office.

H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Major-General, A. C. G. S.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, }
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 25, 1867. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Friday, the 31st inst., for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered immediately,* free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *subject to the usual inspection thereof,* to wit:

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

4,870 lineal feet white pine timber, 14x14.
1,000 pounds 6-inch wrought spikes.
150 spruce piles, 12-inch butt, 40 feet long.
1,000 pounds ⅞-inch round iron for bolts.
972 lineal feet 7-rail, 60 pounds per yard.
190 ties, 6 feet long, clear, of oak.
12 dozen paint brushes, 4 to 8.
200 gallons Winter-strained sperm oil.
1 hydraulic pump, 10 tons "Dudgeon."
2,000 pounds Prince's metallic paint, dry.
5 barrels Emory's lacquer.
350 pounds 6-inch railroad spikes, hook-headed.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

1,250 ash oars, 12 feet to 18 feet.
2,000 pounds ½-inch and 1,500 pounds 1¼-inch lead pipe.
25 barrels crude turpentine.
100 pieces white oak curved timber, 10 feet long, net siding 10½ inches, to carve 15 to 19 inches, as per mould at Navy-yard.

Responsible security required for the *prompt and faithful fulfillment of each proposal.* Blank forms, *with further particulars* for bidders, to be had at this office.

ROBERT PETTIT, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-STREET, }
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1867. }

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 3d June next, for supplying FRESH BEEF from 18th June to 31st December, 1867, for Bellevue Hospital, Almshouse, Work-house, Penitentiary, Charity Hospitals, Randall's Island, Ward's Island. Offers will be received for each institution and proposals to be accompanied with the signatures of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the contract. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of rejecting or selecting any or all propositions or portions thereof, as they may deem proper for the interest of the Department. Any information required will be given on application at their office.

JAMES S. NICHOLSON,
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BEHAN,
Commissioners.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1867. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIved at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, the 27th inst., for furnishing, to the following named musical instruments, viz.: Two E flat cornets, one E flat alto, one B flat tenor, one E flat tuba, one baritone, one pair cymbals, Turkish; one D clarionet, one E flat clarionet, six small drum heads, three small drum cords, three bass drum cords. The brass instruments to be with rotary valves.

The above-named instruments are to be built plain and good, and suitable for the purpose for which intended.

Bidders should present samples of the instruments that they propose to furnish.

For further information inquire at this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.

Proposals should state how soon the articles can be furnished, and should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Musical Instruments," and addressed to

Brevet Maj.-Gen. D. P. WINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received addressed to the Commissioners for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-street, at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-street, until 4 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, May 25, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-street from Fulton-street to Second-place, with trap blocks, Nicholson and other improved pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids as they may think for the interest of said improvement.

By order of the Commissioners,
L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.

BROOKLYN, May 3, 1867.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, }
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER. }
ATLANTA, Ga., May 3, 1867. }

BY ORDER OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, sealed proposals will be received at this office, for the sale of (7,400) seven thousand four hundred tons of coal, at Barrancas, Fla.

Payment to be made in Government funds.

The proposals will be opened at 12 M. on SATURDAY, the 8th of June, 1867, and should be marked "Proposals to Purchase Coal," and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON,
Chief Quartermaster Third Military District
Atlanta, Ga.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &C.,
No. 202 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—QUEENS COUNTY. ELIZABETH FIRTH against SARAH EMILY FIRTH and others.—In pursuance of a judgment order of the above Court made in the above entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of January, 1867, and of an order amending the same dated May 18, 1867, I, NICHOLAS VAN BRUNT, the referee named in said judgment order, will sell at public auction through Edward A. Lawrence, real estate auctioneer, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the land and premises described in said order, that is to say, all that certain farm or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the town of Newtown, Queens County, and State of New-York, bounded on the north by the main road from Brooklyn to Newtown aforesaid, on the west by the road to Juniper Swamp, on the south by Juniper Swamp, and on the east by land now or late of Thomas Day and others, containing eighty acres of land, be the same more or less, except the parcels heretofore sold.—Dated May 23, 1867.

NICHOLAS VAN BRUNT, Referee.
No. 19 William-st., New-York.

R. H. BROWNE, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SPACIOUS THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house No. 128 2d-av., on the west side, next above the corner of St. Mark's-place; the house is 25 by 54, with library and billiard-room extension 27 by 19 feet; lot 25 by 120; fully fitted with gas, bath-rooms, water-closets, and warmed by steam apparatus, and other improvements; in complete order. For further particulars inquire of HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, No. 23 Liberty-st., west of Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, A MEdium-sized brick or brown-stone house in a good location, for which half cash will be paid and the balance in ready-made clothing, which may be selected from a wholesale stock at cost price. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 4,673 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A NEARLY-NEW neat brick house and lot, modern improvements, including gas-fixtures, on 125th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; price $8,000; rent $950. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE IN 48TH-ST.—A NEW BROWN-stone front house, built in best manner, 133 feet 4 inches west of 8th-av., three-stories and basement, with cellar, high stoop. Apply to JAS. BLACKHURST, No. 153 West 48th-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP brick house, in good order, with all modern improvements, in Ninth Ward; possession 1st June. Apply to AUG. HYNARD, No. 78 Bank-st.

VALUABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY—Consisting of one house on Avenue A, two houses on 13th-st., and a large building on the rear. For sale by WILLIAM H. NEILSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY on the southwest corner of University-place and 8th-st. (Clinton-place) for sale by WILLIAM H. NEILSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOT FOR SALE CHEAP.—Must be sold for cash. One of the best views of the park west. Apply to GEORGE S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

PARK-ROW, CORNER OF ANN-ST.—Opposite the site of the new Post-office—For sale by WILLIAM H. NEILSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—ONE ENTIRE block fronting Mount Morris-square. Apply to GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT AND THOROUGHLY-built residence with or without adjoining grounds, for sale to settle an estate; house three stories, attic and basement; 38 feet wide (double); has every convenience, in fine order and in one of the best neighborhoods in Brooklyn. To examine property, which is unoccupied, apply at No. 191 President-st., Brooklyn; for terms, to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE and fifty acres, ten minutes from depot, on New-Jersey Railroad, 25 miles from New-York; house spacious, containing gas and water; outbuildings large and convenient; grounds beautifully laid out; abundance of fruit and shade; one of the healthiest locations in the State.

EDWARD S. VAIL, WARREN HARDENBERGH, No. 58 Wall-st.

A SPLENDID DAIRY FARM ON THE Susquehannah, near Binghamton, and 1½ miles from Erie Railroad depot, containing 280 acres; buildings, land, &c., in complete order. Terms very moderate.

EDWARD S. VAIL, WARREN HARDENBERGH, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE AT Fordham, beautifully located on Central Bridge ham depot, Harlem Railroad; house, furnished or unfurnished, contains 9 rooms; barn, carriage-house, &c.; furnished, 13 rooms, carriage-house, &c.; three-quarters acre of land highly cultivated, well stocked with choice fruit trees, flowers, &c.; everything in perfect order; also, three very desirable building plots adjoining. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 7 Pine-st., who will sell it at auction on the 28th inst. if not previously sold at private sale.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful country residence of 21 acres, on the Clove-road, Staten Island, one and a quarter miles from either Brighton, Quarantine or Vanderbilt Landing; one hour from Wall-st.; elegant house, containing 19 rooms, all heated by steam; modern improvements, water, baths and closets; lawn and grounds in fine order; choicest fruits of every kind; porter's lodge and necessary outbuildings; immediate possession; furniture can be had, if desired. Apply to HARNDEN & CO.'S Real Estate Agents, No. 1,261 Broadway.

THE BOSTON WATER POWER COMPANY will offer for sale at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in Boston, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of May inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day:

One million two hundred thousand feet of land on Columbus and Huntington avenues, and Westchester Park, and on Northampton, Springfield, Worcester, Concord, Rutland, Newton, Pembroke, Brookline, Canton, Dartmouth, Stanhope, St. James, Exeter and Marlborough streets. For terms of sale apply to Boston Water Power Company at Boston, or to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—THIRTY MILES from New-York City. For sale, house and from five to twenty acres of land, distance 42x46 feet, with fruit and shade trees; large barn, stable, &c., all in good order, near the Court-house, and within ten minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot; nine trains daily. Also building sites for sale.

Apply to
GEORGE W. FORSYTH, Esq., Morristown, N. J., or at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1.

FARM FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on MONDAY, May 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., the valuable farm belonging to the estate of the late Hiram Barger. Said farm is situated in Bergen County, three miles east of Paterson, N. J., and contains 160 acres of land; it is divided by the road leading from Paterson to Hackensack, and will be sold in two portions. For further particulars apply to HYNDS & ALLEN, auctioneers, Paterson, N. J.; or SAML. F. BARGER, Rooms Nos. 82 and 84 Trinity Building, New-York City.

FOR SALE—MODERN IMPROVED FURnished country seat; house 46x56; six acres on shore of Lake Mohegan; 45 miles from 26th-st. hour and twenty minutes by Hudson River Railroad; carriage-house, stable, wagon-shed, hennery and park, boathouse and billiard-room, together with horses, carriages, pleasure boats and yacht; bathing, fishing and shooting; all for $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWO PLOTS of ground of 12 acres each at Croton, first station above Sing Sing; would make two of the most desirable country seats between New-York and Albany, or could be divided into eight or ten s

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINEHAM, from New-York, May 25.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 8
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN Capt. BILLINGE from New-York, July 6.

The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

GUIDING STAR...E. Van Sice.....Saturday, May 25
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI.....G. V. Sumner....Saturday, June 22
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR...E. Van Sice.....Saturday, July 20

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.

GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.

FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.....$75—$90
Steerage.....32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin.....90 00
Steerage.....40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.....$170 | Steerage.....$67 50

payable in gold or its equival nt.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 29.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless in list of lading having the value expressed therein signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TRIPOLI.....May 29
ALEPPO.....June 5

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$150 Gold.
Steerage.....$35 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 6 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA, NEWLY RE-fitted, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Morton-st., on TUESDAY, May 28, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $30 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carries the United States Mail:

CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY, May 25
ETNA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....June 1
EDINBURGH.....WEDNESDAY.....June 5
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....June 8

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$110 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....115 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....135 | Steerage to Paris.....45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers first cabin, $110; steerage, $35. Payable in gold or currency, as the United States Government may require.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 41 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, $150 GOLD.

STEERAGE TO LIVERPOOL, $35 CURRENCY.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Limited.

Steamers weekly for Liverpool, touching at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamship ps of this line will sail as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

ENGLAND, CUTTING.....SATURDAY, May 25
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.....SATURDAY, June 1
VIRGINIA, PROWSE.....SATURDAY, June 8
HELVETIA, THOMPSON.....SATURDAY, June 15

The saloon passage (cuisine unsurpassed) is $80 and $75, according to location of state rooms, all having equal privileges in the saloon.

Return tickets to and from Liverpool $150, gold.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Through passage to London, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway or No. 73 Broadway.
W. & H. HURST, Managers.

$150 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK. REDUCTION OF RATES

TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Excursion tickets, $170, currency.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

BRITANNIA, Laird, SATURDAY, May 25.
ACADIA, Gordon, SATURDAY, June 1.
HIBERNIA, Munro, SATURDAY, June 8.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $80, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new steamers on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, June 1
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, June 15
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, July 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.

Baggage checked through to Paris.

Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.

TAMPICO.....ROUSSAU.....SATURDAY, June 8
VERA CRUZ.....HILLIARD.....SATURDAY, June 22

Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $30, currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the Channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No 58 Broadway

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....June 15 | SATURDAY.....July 13
At noon.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS....THURSDAY, May 30
EAGLE.....GREENE...THURSDAY, June 6
COLUMBIA.....THURSDAY, June 13

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKHAM, Aug. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Passport Agent, 252 Broadway.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO TRAVEL abroad should obtain U. S. Passports through JOHN LANKTREE, U. S. Passport Agent, 15 Centre-st., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 1, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES.....June 15
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. W. WEIR....June 29

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 45 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 26th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 15th of each month. First and second class passengers will be covered under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MANHATTAN.....June 1.
MINNESOTA.....June 15.
CHICAGO.....June 29.

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

EXCURSION TO PARIS, ITALY, GREECE, CRIMEA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, &c.

THE MAGNIFICENT SIDE-WHEEL OCEAN STEAMSHIP
QUAKER CITY,

Will leave with the above excursion, (accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. Sherman,) on SATURDAY, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. The ship will visit St. Michael's, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Capres, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, Athens, Corinth, Constantinople, Sebastopol, Smyrna, Holy Land, Egypt, Malta, Cagliara, Palma, Valencia, Madeira and Bermuda, and the party will have ample opportunity to visit Paris, Lyons, and all the points of interest in Italy, Switzerland and the Holy Land. Also England and the Rhine.

Gen. Sherman writes: "Your programme is all that could be desired, and should be adhered to absolutely." Government has issued letters commending Gen. Sherman and the party to hospitalities abroad.

Applications for to join the party, now nearly complete, must be made to the Committee through
C. C. DUNCAN, No. 117 Wall-st.

As the whole ship is reserved for the accommodation of the passengers, no cargo will be received.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 north river, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNOR, connecting with MONTEZUMA, Capt. J. SUTTON.
JUNE 11.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
JUNE 21.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steamships from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China. See advertisement below.

For passage tickets and further information apply at the office of the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO
JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, June 11, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with steamer SACRAMENTO for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port July 4 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

From that date, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

From San Francisco to Yokohama	1st Cabin. $250	2d Cabin. $170	Steer'ge. $75
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of June 11, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 6½ cents per lb., payable in currency.

Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any prior ocean departure from New-York.

For passage tickets and any further information, apply at the office on the wharf, P or No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on SATURDAY, June 1, at 12o'clock, noon.

Freight taken as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, RUGG & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS.

CHANGE OF SAILING DATES.

During the remainder of present season the departures of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows:

TUESDAY, May 28, Capt. DEARBORN,
from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 32 South-st.

SATURDAY, June 1,
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS,
from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

THURSDAY, June 6,
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON,
from Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

N. B. Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship VIRGINIAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS AND GALVESTON, TEXAS.

REGULAR LINE.—A first-class steamer of the above line, or of the People's Line, will be dispatched EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Pike-st.

The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, commander, will follow the EMILY B. SOUDER. Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL,
will leave on ——, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. NEILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GENERAL GRANT will follow June 1.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, May 25.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

MOBILE GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.

The steamship RALEIGH, leaving pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 3 P. M., will give through bills of lading to the above points, to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO College Point, Whitestone, City Island, New-Rochelle and Glen Cove. Steamer SYLVAN STREAM will leave Peck-slip for the above places EVERY SUNDAY during the Summer, at 9 A. M., landing at 8th-st. and 37th st. each way. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3½; New-Rochelle, at 4 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—350 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which I will be sold for the next 30 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

During the races at Jerome Park special trains will be run on this road as follows, leaving 42d-st. at 1:30 and 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 22d, THURSDAY, 23d, and SATURDAY, 25th,) returning immediately after the racecars are over.

Fare for round trip, 75 cents.

J. O. BUCKHOUT,
MAY 20, 1867. General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leaves James-slip:

7:30 A. M. for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Greenport and way stations.
3 P. M., express to Riverhead, and to Greenport on Saturdays.
4 P. M., Brossett, Glen Cove and Hempstead.
5:30 P. M. Farmingdale, Glen Cove and way stations, and on Saturdays to Northport.
Sunday excursion train same as before.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and W. stern trains, will leave, New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad 26th-st. and 4th-av, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie an intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Paronia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Way Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Saiamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Bolling Brook, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 3:45, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:23, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

TIME TABLES OF ALL RAILROADS and steamboats published by BENEDICT BROTHERS, No. 171 Broadway. Second edition for May now ready.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOATS FOR
NEWARK.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

The splendid steamboat WILLIAM G. WILL make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY next, May 26, and every Sunday following until further notice:

Leave New-York foot Barclay-st. 10:30 A. M., 4:30 and 9:30 P. M.

Leave Newark foot Centre-st. 8 o'clock A. M., 2 and 7:30 P. M. Stopping at Bergen Point each way.

For freight apply to C. VANTON, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On and after May 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) New-York:

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT and NEW-SUFFOLK.—The new and beautiful steamer RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M.

FOR HUNTINGTON AND PORT JEFFERSON BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.

DAVID WILLIAMS, Agent.

J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, May 24, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, May 22, 7 A. M.
Friday, May 24, 7 A. M.	Thursday, May 23, 7 A. M.
Saturday, May 25, 11 A. M	Monday, May 27, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, May 28, 10 A. M.	

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting at Hartford with 7 o'clock P. M. train for Springfield, Connection, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO. Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via, Burlington and the North, Montreal and West. Albany Day Line. The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st., at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at York's dock, Corlaer's, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads, at Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning will leave Albany at 8¼ A. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY—For Albany and Troy, and all points north and east, EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Jordan-st.

N. B. This is the cheapest, pleasantest and most direct route for Saratoga and Lake George, and, via railroads and Lake George, to Burlington, Montreal, Huntington, North Adams, Cambridge, St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate stations. Tickets sold, baggage checked, and state-rooms engaged at the principal hotels and offices on the wharf.

MAY—1867.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 21st.....4 P. M.	Tuesday, 21st.....7 A. M.
Thursday, 23d.....7 A. M.	Wednesday, 22d.....7 A. M.
Friday 24th.....7½ A. M.	Thursday, 23d.....10½ A. M.
Saturday, 25th.....11½ A. M.	Friday, 24th.....10½ A. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily at 8 A. M., without exception. Lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Stony Point and Verplanks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer will leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., on SUNDAY, for Albany and Troy, connecting with railroads to all points North, East and West.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., at 7, 9, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5:30 and 7 P. M. SUNDAYS at 8:30, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 6 and 7:30 P. M. N. B.—To let for Sunday-schools and pic-nics, Pomona Grove.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, Milton, Newburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING WITH DANBURY Railroad.—The new and fast steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Fare 75 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent Secretary bedsteads cheap.

A REQUISITE.—SINGER'S REVERSIBLE SPRING BED; no leather; no or strings about them; $6 to $10; sold everywhere. Warerooms 25 Cen tre-st.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
will sell
ON TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1867,
at 12 o'clock, noon,
within store, No. 112 Pearl-st., (Hanover-square, by order of Francis Robinson, Special Agent of the Treasury Department,
688 barrels POWDER.
100 bales CARTRIDGE PAPER,
2,000 pairs DUCK PANTS,
2,000 DUCK SHIRTS.
40 bales GRAY CLOTH JACKETS and PANTS.
&c., &c., &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on SATURDAY, May 25, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 63 Liberty-st.:
HOUSE

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEAR BLAKELY, EARLY COUNTY, GA., Saturday, May 18, 1867.

On my way hither from Bainbridge I went a few miles out of the direct road to visit the "Blowing Cave" in Decatur County. I had heard a good deal about it, and the name attracted me. It might be, I thought, a sort of limbo for the disembodied spirits of members of Congress or of State Legislatures, or even of City Councils, who in the flesh had acquired the art of blowing to perfection, and might be now considered to continue the work among the lime sinks and giant pines of that lonely region. I am now satisfied that such is not the fact. Even the ghost of but one member of any one of the above-named august bodies could blow harder than the cave, unless, indeed, it were that of one of the Southern members elect to the Thirty-ninth Congress, who is still sighing for the honors he is not allowed to wear. But this cannot be so, as the cave blew prior to the Missouri Compromise, the Wilmot Proviso or the election of LINCOLN, so that even the *Anti-Slavery Standard* cannot attribute the phenomenon to Slavery or the rebellion. Among a heap of rocks in a depression of the ground there is a small orifice, far too small to admit of anything human, which is called the entrance to the cave. It may be as large as the Mammoth Cave or it may not. It has never been explored. The huge stones at the entrance have never been removed. But the popular belief is that it is a cave of very respectable dimensions. It is through the small orifice of which I have made mention, that the blowing is done. For days at a time a current of air issues from this aperture sufficient to blow away a thin pocket handkerchief or a sheet of paper; but in a twinkling the current may change, and instead of blowing out it will suck in with equal power, and this will continue for some time, until wearied of suction it goes back to blowing; or it may blow and suck, and suck and blow, several times during the day, in the most capricious manner, without any apparent influence of the atmospheric or any other outward cause. A Georgia geologist some years ago attempted to account for the wonder by ascribing it to the influence of the tide of the Gulf—that the blowing is caused by the flow, and the suction by the ebb of the tide; but this theory was destroyed when it was discovered that the change was irregular and that the hardest blowing was done when the tide was at low water, and that the sucking was most powerful when the tide was "full in." I was fortunate in being able to see the cave in full blast both ways during my visit, and while I do not pretend to have formed any theory on the subject, I can vouch for the fact that the cave does blow in both directions, and that too when the outer air is perfectly still. It is situated on a plantation belonging to Col. DAVID BARROW, of Clark County, and has given its name to a wayside post-office between Bainbridge and Camilla, on the road to Albany. Like most of the wonders I have seen in my wanderings in both hemispheres, with the single exception of the pyramids of Egypt, it does not come up to the description; but from the fact that its recesses have not been explored, a good deal is left to the imagination. You may fancy it is a "dark unfathomed cave" of earth, not of "ocean," or you may exclaim as did Dr. BARNETT, of Trinity College, Dublin, when invited by FRANK MURPHY to visit an alleged archæological discovery, "I wish I may die, but it is a rat-hole."

The almost, if not quite, a frost of the 8th is said to have done considerable damage to the growing cotton. But I think the planters were more scared than hurt. A stalk here and there in a row was wilted, but "the stand" is not seriously injured, and the warm days which have succeeded the cold snap have fully closed up the ranks. In Northern Georgia I have no doubt that the injury has been much more serious and extensive. My letters from there say that the crop is very backward, the stand far from good, and that, in many places, after the cotton comes up it droops and dies. I have the same accounts from Middle Georgia. The terrible consequences of a failure of the crops this year naturally make men nervous, and inclined to exaggerate any danger, and I hope that in this instance "nobody's hurt." No potato rot in Ireland, no failure of the rice in India, could approach the ruin and suffering which a destruction of the cotton and corn crops would bring on the people of these States. Without a dollar of capital, heavily in debt, and with the scantiest means of subsistence, thousands must perish from famine should the earth fail to bring forth its fruits. The newspapers are and have been for some time most earnest in their appeals to planters to plant more corn and less cotton; and while this sound advice has not been taken to as large an extent as might perhaps have been desirable, it has not been neglected, and the complaints which are published of the reckless sacrifice of breadstuffs for cotton are not well founded, so far as I have seen. Generally "corn enough to do them" has been planted on the plantations I have visited, and the amount which this common phrase is intended to denote is about twice as much as is necessary "to do them," if it were carefully husbanded and the hundred and one outlets of waste and stealage blocked up. It may be possible to educate a negro to appreciate the beauties of EURIPIDES and of "Livy's pictured page," but it seems impossible to teach him the value of thrift and economy. The waste of corn and all other supplies which takes place on plantations during a month would be quite enough to furnish abundance for all necessary purposes for two months, if proper economy were used. Wagons, harness, plows, hoes and implements of all kinds are scattered about in the most admired confusion, exposed to the weather, and have to be repaired and renewed fully four times as often as would be necessary were they carefully housed and put away after being used. But if you were to suggest such a reform to a negro he would seriously resent the innovation and think that you were full of those "new notions which ain't no use," and which were specially invented to torture him and "use up his time." The contempt for "book-farmers" is not confined to the freedmen, and in the term book-farmers are comprised all who recommend agricultural improvement, greater method and system, and more thrift than characterize the "old way of doing business." I am fast approaching the conviction that real agricultural prosperity is not compatible with cotton-planting. The constant care, labor and attention which must be devoted to this crop, and the exposure to the washing rains and blazing suns which the peculiar culture of cotton inflicts upon the soil, render permanent improvement almost impossible. While the crop is being planted, cultivated and gathered, every nerve and every energy is devoted to that one object, and "we have not time" is the out-of-breath answer of the planter to any suggestion of better management. Here and there an exception is found like that of Mr. DICKSON of Hancock County, who is a book-former and has succeeded; but he is an oasis in the desert. There are very many who in conversation admit the errors of the present system and agree that it must be radically changed; but while the people are so poor and the price of cotton so high, the temptation is irresistible to endeavor to get possession of the golden egg, even at the sacrifice of the goose that lays it. One great improvement has been introduced on a considerable scale this year—the use of artificial manures. Although the motive was to increase the present crop rather than to improve the land permanently the result will be that farmers will find that fertilizers pay, and that the exhausting process of taking crop after crop from the land without giving it back anything in return, does not pay.

From all I can learn, Senator WILSON's speeches have produced even a worse effect than I described in my last letter. I am told that since he spoke at Augusta and Atlanta the negroes in those cities have been greatly demoralized, displaying insolence of manner, disobedience to employers and a disposition to assert, not merely an equality with, but a superiority over the whites. I am unable to vouch how far this report is accurate, but I can only say that my informant seemed to believe it, and that he talked as if he was uninfluenced by prejudice or passion. The Atlanta *Era*, the most able as well as earnest advocate of compliance with the requirements of the Military Bill, has truthfully described the damaging effects of Mr. WILSON's doctrines, and shows how it influences the popular mind toward the Perry policy. The fact is, a dread of a war of races is now widely excited, and whether well founded or not cannot fail to produce evil consequences. Your able Richmond correspondent has "hit the nail on the head." What he describes of Virginia will become true of all these States from the moment that Mr. WILSON's advice to the negroes is adopted by them, and they are induced to believe that confiscation of property for their benefit is a possible contingency.

QUONDAM.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRE IN HARRISON-STREET.

Incendiarism—Arrest of William H. Horton—Losses and Insurance.

The investigation yesterday by Fire Marshal BAKER into the origin of the fire at No. 50 Harrison-street, has proved beyond all doubt that the fire was an incendiary one, and thus far the evidence has pointed so strongly to WILLIAM H. HORTON, the senior partner of the firm of WILLIAM H. HORTON & Co., occupying the building, as the guilty party, that he was yesterday arrested and held to await further developments.

The leading facts thus far developed begin with the discovery made at the time of the fire of the burning candles in the midst of loose cotton on the second floor. The store was closed at the usual hour, about 7 o'clock, and as the fire was discovered at 8, it was within that one hour that the incendiary put his plans into operation. The four upper floors were evidently intended to be fired at one and the same time, and as the lighting of the candles must have begun on the top floor, and then successively downwards, this fact fully accounts for the fire first appearing on the upper floor and almost immediately afterward on the two lower floors and on the second floor, the candles being the last lighted had not yet reached the cotton when the firemen entered the building, and in thus finding them obtained the clue to a crime that might otherwise have remained undiscovered. With this clue the investigation began at the Fifth Precinct Station-house in Leonard-street, yesterday morning, before Fire-Marshal BAKER, and was continued during the day. HORTON was questioned, but denied all knowledge of the origin of the fire, and said if the circumstances were as narrated to him, the building must have been entered after he left and been fired, but he was nowithstanding taken into custody by Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, and is held by Capt. PETTY at the Fifth Precinct Station-house. The evidence accumulated against him during the day is contained in the following statement: That the shavings of the candles were found by Assistant Fire Marshal HARRY BAKER, in HORTON's private closet on the second floor, and that HORTON was the last to leave the upper part of the building on the night of the fire, going up stairs just as the store was about to close, and remaining about fifteen minutes. It is proper to add that the evidence is conclusive that Mr. DEMPSEY, the other memoer of the firm, had no knowledge of or complicity in the fire.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

The firm of WILLIAM H. HORTON & Co. were cotton warehousemen, and in addition to the building No. 50 Harrison-street, they also occupied Nos. 47 and 49 Harrison-street, on the opposite side of the street. The cotton in the building No. 50 Harrison-street belonged to the following parties, who had the insurance annexed:

CLASSON & Co., 250 bales, insured in the London and Liverpool for $35,000; Empire, $10,000; American, $5,000; Lamar, $5,000, and Standard, $10,000.

D. PERKINS & Co. and others, 235 bales. PERKINS & Co., insured in North British for $5,000; Hartford, $5,000, and American, of Hartford, $5,000.

A. T. BRICE & Co., 37 bales. Insured in the Hoffman for $5,000.

CONANT & YOUNG, 58 bales. Insured in the Buffalo for 4$,000, and in the Adriatic for $3,000.

ABORN & Co., 98 bales. Insured in the North American for $5,000, Putnam for $5,000, and Columbian $6,000.

The building owned by STEPHEN WRAY was damaged to the amount of $8,000. Insured for $3,000 in the Commercial.

The building, No. 46 Harrison-street, occupied by S. S. KNAPP & BRO., was damaged by water to the amount of $1,500, and fully insured in the Montauk, Clinton, Merchants, Globe, Broadway, Lorillard and Pacific.

No. 52 Harrison-street, occupied by THOS. DENNEWALD, damaged to the amount of $200; insured for $500 in the New-Amsterdam.

HORTON & Co. had no cotton in the building of which they were owners, and had no property at risk except their lease, on which they had an insurance of $3,000. The salvage on the cotton in No. 50 is not yet ascertained, and of course the exact loss is not known.

The investigation into the fire will be continued to-day by Marshal BAKER, and it is expected that the motive impelling to the crime will be unveiled.

General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church—Closing Proceedings.

The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church concluded their labors at a late hour last night. The morning proceedings were commenced at the usual hour, and after prayer, the business of the day was promptly inaugurated.

The protest of Rev. Drs. STEELE and CRAWFORD against the action of the Philadelphia Presbytery, in the matter of the licensure of Mr. GEO. S. CHAMBERS having been sustained at the previous session by a vote of twenty-three to fifteen, the Committee appointed to prepare a minute of the action of Synod reported "that the Presbytery of Philadelphia acted rashly and in a way calculated to increase the distractions of the Church on a question agitating its members in many places, in proceeding with the licensure of Mr. CHAMBERS in opposition to the protest of two of its members, and while the candidate did not receive fully, as this Synod believe, the teaching of the symbols of the Church on the subject of psalmody. That inasmuch as for some time a diversity of views and of practice has prevailed on the subject of psalmody and we do not require that the decision made should be revoked, but that the best should be chosen for the service of the Church, and such things followed as shall make for the purity and peace of our portion of the Church of God in this regard, that Mr. CHAMBERS be hereby held pledged to that effect. Any further proceeding in regard to the protest and appeal is hereby dismissed, the Presbytery being admonished to more cautious acting in future."

The minute, as read, was approved.

The Board of Domestic Missions presented their annual report, which set forth a grateful recognition of the gracious providence of God in permitting those who were appointed during the past year to pass over the various parts of the Church in safety, and to fulfill to a good degree their appointments in the different Presbyteries. Only one case of partial non-compliance was reported, this action being occasioned by the acceptance of a call before the year's services were performed. This course was not approved, and licentiates were urged to carry out the good order of Synod. All who had been reported licentiates during the past year had received calls. The Eastern Presbytery had asked to have another man sent out to their aid; but all that could be done for the present was to care for the more prominent and hopeful vacancies. Some of the largest congregations were noted as not contributing to the support of domestic missions during the past year. An increase of pastors' fees was urged upon the consideration of elders and members, and $15 per diem was suggested as the rate to be paid probationers.

The report of the Board further stated that the subject of Freedmen's Missions had received careful consideration at the hands of that body. About five hundred scholars had been instructed at the Alexandria school, the average daily attendance being about two hundred. The congregation that had been organized there had removed, and the only worship held consisted of Sabbath-school exercises, which are well attended. The teachers, continued the report, desire to retain their respective positions. The financial exhibit showed that for the support of the Freedmen's Missions, $3,465 had been received during the past twelvemonth, and that $2,962 had been expended. The Western portion of the Church desired to establish a mission in Tennessee, under the care of Mr. WM. WYATT. The appointment of Rev. WM. H. REID was recommended, with power for that gentleman to visit Lincoln County, Tenn., and report as to the propriety of establishing a mission there. In concluding, the framers of the report stated that the American Home Missionary Association having expressed a wish to take charge of the Alexandria school, a transfer was recommended. On motion, both documents were laid over for future consideration.

Rev. Dr. DOUGLAS called up the paper which he had presented some days ago, in reference to GEO. H. STUART, Esq. He said it had been reported at some considerable distance from New York, that on presenting the paper referred to, originally, he had made use of a line of argument "unbecoming the gravity of the subject and the dignity and character of the Christian ministry." He wished the Moderator to decide if, on the occasion referred to, he had been discourteous to Synod, or had done or said anything "unbecoming the dignity and character of the Christian ministry."

The Moderator decided at once that Dr. DOUGLAS had not been discourteous to Synod, and had said nothing "unbecoming the dignity and character of the Christian ministry."

Motions tendering thanks to the late Moderator, Rev. Dr. MCFARREN, for the sermon preached at the opening of Synod, and to the City of New-York, for its hospitality, were duly offered and adopted. A motion that, when the Synod adjourn, it do so to meet in the Church of Rev. Dr. DOUGLAS, in Pittsburgh, Penn., on the third Wednesday of May, 1868, was also put and carried.

Rev. J. F. HILL offered the subjoined document:

Whereas, This Synod has by a unanimous vote declared her purpose to put forth a hearty and prayerful effort to bring into one the divided sections of the Presbyterian family; and,

Whereas, The doctrinal attainments, as well as the workings and order of the United Presbyterian Church in this country are nearly, if not quite identical with those of our own body; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, who shall proceed at once to the United Presbyterian Assembly to meet this evening in the City of Xenia, Ohio, and endeavor to negotiate and arrange an organic union with that body.

Resolved, That this Committee be instructed to report the results of these negotiations to the several Presbyteries under the care of Synod.

Resolved, That Presbyteries be directed to take action as soon as may be on the basis which this Committee may report and transmit their action to the Moderator of Synod.

Resolved, That when a majority of the Presbyteries shall have reported favorably upon the basis, the Committee above named shall be authorized to make arrangements for the final consummation of the union at our next meeting of Synod.

Resolved, That the negotiations contemplated in this action shall not be allowed to supersede the effort already resolved upon for more general union; nor shall anything herein contained be construed otherwise than in harmony with the resolutions on union already adopted by this Synod.

On motion these resolutions were laid over.

The protest of Rev. Drs. STEELE and CRAWFORD, against the action of the Philadelphia Presbytery in the matter of the licensure of Mr. ROBERT E. THOMPSON, was then submitted to Synod and the discussion upon its adoption commenced.

Rev. Dr. MCLEOD first took the floor in sustention of the protest, in an address which was interrupted by the arrival of the hour appointed for commencing the devotional exercises of the day. He expressed the opinion that the Presbytery had acted too hastily in the matter of licensure. Rev. Dr. MCLEOD having occupied the attention of Synod for some time resumed his seat at noon.

Rev. Dr. STERRETT was then called upon to direct the devotional exercises, with which the morning session was brought to a close.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After prayer the minutes of the morning session were read and adopted.

A memorial referring to the death of Rev. J. W. MORRISON was then presented to Synod.

The Committee appointed to correspond with the missionaries of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in India reported verbally. The Committee was subsequently discharged, and a new Committee appointed to serve during the ensuing year. Rev. Dr. WOODSIDE and Mr. JAMES STUART were chosen to constitute such committee.

On motion, Moderator Rev. Dr. BRATTON was added to the delegates appointed to represent Synod in the Convention to be held in September next.

At this stage of proceedings, Mr. J. C. MCMILLAN, having stated to Synod that he was compelled to leave the City on account of sickness in his family, asked that the report of the Committee on Domestic Missions be acted upon at once. As Secretary of that Committee, the speaker recommended that the School for Freedmen, supported in Alexandria, Va., by the Reformed Presbyterian Church, be transferred to the care of the agents of the American Missionary Association. In compliance with this request, the question was discussed, and finally disposed of by Synod instructing the Committee of Synod to correspond with the American Missionary Association on the subject of the transfer and report results.

Rev. Dr. SCUDDER, one of the Secretaries of the American and Foreign Christian Union, was afterward introduced, and addressed Synod at some length, alluding in detail to the labors of the body he represented.

Motions to grant leave of absence to Mr. J. C. MCMILLAN and Rev. Dr. DOUGLAS having been adopted, the proceedings in the matter of the licensure of Mr. ROBERT E. THOMPSON was called up.

Dr. MCLEOD thereupon took the floor and resumed the thread of the argument he had commenced during the morning service. His address was a strong memorial in support of the appeal, and an energetic protest against the licensure of the gentleman, the orthodoxy of whose opinions was doubted by Synod.

Dr. MCLEOD having withdrawn, several attempts were made to follow in discussion of the protest. All, however proved unsuccessful, as the previous question had been called. The Clerk then proceeded to call the roll, and Synod, by a vote of 27 to 4, decided to sustain the appeal.

After the result of the ballot had been announced, Rev. Dr. WILEY and several members of Synod uttered a solemn protest against the action of that body, arguing that the character of Mr. THOMPSON had been grossly misrepresented in the verbal and written statement, adduced as evidence of the validity of the protest.

A Committee was then appointed to prepare a minute of the action of Synod in the matter. Soon afterward an adjournment to evening was had.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was commenced at 8:30 o'clock with prayer.

The first business proceeding took the shape of a violent denunciation of the unknown correspondent who had furnished the *Banner of the Covenant*, which a delegate termed "a mendacious publication," with inaccurate reports of the doings of the Synod. A lively debate ensued as to the expediency of noticing newspaper reports. The matter, however, being finally dropped.

The Committee appointed to prepare a minute of the action in the matter of the licensure of Mr. ROBERT E. THOMPSON, reported:

"That it is the judgment of Synod that the action of the Philadelphia Presbytery in pursuing in the licensure of Mr. R. E. THOMPSON against the opposition of a large minority of the members, and while his soundness in the faith of the Reformed Presbyterian Church was severely questioned, was hasty and unwise; and that a Commission of Synod to be composed of two Ministers and a ruling Elder, be appointed who shall examine Mr. THOMPSON as to his soundness in the faith, and revoke his license if they find he does not believe and will not teach the doctrine of the Reformed Presbyterian Church on Psalmody and other points."

The minutes were approved, and Rev. Dr. SCOTT, Rev. T. JOHNSTON and WILLIAM GILL, Esq., were appointed said committee.

The Board of Superintendents of the Theological Seminary then tendered their annual report, which was approved.

A protest was received from the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian congregation of Philadelphia, against the action of the Philadelphia Presbytery, which body, as alleged, refused the congregation the right of representation in Synod. The signers of the protest requested that Synod constitute the congregation into a Presbytery. On motion, the protest was sustained, and the request granted, Rev. Dr. WYLIE being appointed organizer of the new Presbytery.

The resolutions on union, presented during the morning session by Rev. J. F. HILL, were subsequently taken from the table, discussed, and again tabled.

A protest against the organization of Synod in alleged violation of the Constitution was subsequently presented by Rev. Dr. WILEY and others, who claim that Synod having been organized illegally, all its acts are illegal, null and void. The protest was accepted and a committee appointed to reply to it. At a late hour of night, and after a quantity of routine business had been transacted, Synod was adjourned until May next.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ASSASSINATION IN GOLD-STREET—DEATH OF THE VICTIM.—Mr. WILLIAM B. CARR, who was shot in Gold-street, on Monday night last, died about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Dr. SHEPPARD, of the City Hospital, who attended upon the wounded man, states that he was in a dying condition since Thursday. He was in a partial state of consciousness during the past three days, but could not see, although he seemed to hear voices, and held out his hands as if to greet his friends. Yesterday Dr. SHEPPARD gave him stimulants, the object being to revive him, in the hope that he might make some statement throwing light upon the affair. He motioned for a sheet of paper, and wrote upon it the word "God" quite distinctly. He then gradually sunk and expired. The remains were taken to the Dead House, where a post-mortem examination will be made by Dr. SHEPPARD this morning at 10 o'clock. The time for commencing the inquest is not yet announced. As regards the prisoner, he seems to be perfectly composed. When Sheriff CAMPBELL announced that Mr. CARR was dead, he stated that he understood that he died about twenty minutes before 6 o'clock. He exhibited no emotion whatever, but appeared ready to stand the examination before the Coroner's Jury and the Grand Jury, upon the faith that he could prove his innocence of intentional crime.

DEATH OF A WOMAN FROM INJURIES OR NATURAL CAUSES.—Mrs. MARY D. CONNORS died at her late residence, No. 104 North Fourth-street, E. D., yesterday morning, under the following circumstances: On the 55th inst. she rode in a Greenpoint and Myrtle-avenue car from the Eastern District to the corner of Jay-street and Myrtle-avenue, W. D., where she wanted to get off, and the car was stopped for that purpose. When about stepping off the rear platform, Mrs. CONNORS saw a wagon approaching, and she hesitated to get off until it passed. The conductor, thinking she was delaying his car too long, signalled the driver to start, and as he did so pushed the woman off the platform as alleged, and the wagon alluded to run over her at that moment and severely injured her. Since that time Mrs. CONNORS was attended by Drs. DUGGAN and FISK, and these gentlemen yesterday gave a certificate of death from natural causes. Coroner SMITH was notified to investigate the matter, and he was assured by the medical gentlemen named that death did not result from the injuries alluded to. The conductor, GEO. WHISCOM, was then notified by the Coroner that he would not detain him.

FIRES.—A fire broke out in the stove-store of Messrs. RAY & FORDER, No. 63 Fulton-street, about 1 o'clock on Friday morning, caused by a defection in one of the flues. The damage caused to stock amounts to $800, and on the building $500, insured in the Nassau and Phœnix Companies. BOWEN's oyster saloon in the basement was damaged to the extent of $300. B. C. KLAUS, painter, occupying the adjoining house, (No. 61,) was damaged to the amount of about $171; insured in the Baltic Company..... About 9 o'clock the evening previous a fire occurred in the drying room of the Saxon Color Manufacturing Company, corner of Gold and Tillary streets, causing damage to the extent of $1,000. Insured.

ABDUCTING A CHILD.—Yesterday afternoon, a little girl named EMMA IRISH, residing at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, Gowanus, Brooklyn, was seized near her residence by a respectable-looking man, placed in a close carriage which was in the street, and driven off no one knows where. The mother, on learning the fact, became almost distracted. The motive cannot be divined at present. The father of the infant is a policeman attached to the New-York force.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner LYNCH held an inquest yesterday upon the body of PATRICK QUINN, who was found dead on the sidewalk near the front of his residence, No. 30 Hudson-avenue, on Sunday morning last. It appears that deceased and some parties got into a fight, and QUINN was so badly hurt that he died. A participant named CULLEN was held to await examination on the charge of causing the injuries.

FALL THROUGH A SKYLIGHT.—JAMES MCGOVERN, a roofer, residing in Devoe-street, E. D., yesterday afternoon accidentally fell through the skylight of a building at the corner of North First and Ninth streets, and sustained injuries of a severe character. He fell the distance of two stories, and would doubtless have been fatally injured but that his fall was broken by the bannisters.

AN UNKNOWN MAN PROSTRATED WITH FITS.—A man about 25 years of age, apparently a German, was found at the corner of Broadway and Barclay-street, E. D., yesterday afternoon, by Officer KEELER, of the Forty-sixty Precinct, completely prostrated with fits. The sufferer was unable to give his name or residence, and the officer took him to the City Hospital. The unknown man was dressed in dark clothes and wore a Kossuth hat.

SEIZURE OF WHISKY.—The distillery of WOOLEY & GLEASON, with appurtenances, an extensive establishment in Flushing, L. I., was seized yesterday by the United States Deputy Inspectors, on the charge of making fraudulent returns. The property was placed in charge of the Government officers.

RUN OVER BY AN ENGINE.—A young man named MICHAEL TRAVIS, residing at No. 11 Carroll-street, while running to a fire on Thursday night, was run over in Van Brunt-street, by Engine No. 2, and seriously injured about the head. He was conveyed to the City Hospital by the Forty-third Precinct Police.

DEAD ANIMALS IN THE STREETS.—The Board of Health have made arrangements with F. SWIFT & Co. to remove dead animals from the city for a limited period.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE SHOOTING AFFAIR AT NEW-DURHAM.—In the Hudson County Court, yesterday afternoon, before Judge BEDLE, SIMEON MEYER was arraigned for trial on an indictment for attempting to take the life of a Pole named JOSEPH RUDOWSKI, by shooting, at New-Durham, in April last. MEYER was formerly an assistant clerk to the New-York Common Council, and was clerk for the Common Council Committee on the occasion of the reception of the Japanese Embassy. Last season MEYERS and his wife kept a hotel at Guttenburg, where RUDOWSKI, formerly a captain in the Union army, was in their employ. From some cause man and wife separated and both parties are now seeking for a divorce. Mrs. MEYERS took the furniture, together with RUDOWSKI as a right hand man, and this Spring set up hotel-keeping at New Durham, and being a young and very fascinating woman has since been doing a very thriving business. RUDOWSKI was the principal witness on the part of the State. It appears that on the 12th of April last MEYERS and a friend, PHILO SNOW, of Jersey City, were out taking a carriage ride, and being in the vicinity of New Durham, MEYERS proposed to go to his wife's house for the purpose of seeing his children. During their stay three bottles of champagne were called for and drank, Mrs. MEYERS assisting. The witnesses for the State testify that MEYERS used very abusive language to his wife and applied vile epithets toward her. She called in RUDOWSKI to protect her husband from the house, when an altercation occurred between them in the hallway. RUDOWSKI testifies that MEYERS drew a revolver and fired at him, the ball passing close to his left ear; that he returned the fire almost simultaneously, the ball hitting MEYERS in the left breast; that MEYERS fired two shots after that, and his own pistol hung fire three times; that Mrs. MEYERS shoved him down the basement stairs, and soon after the men went away. PHILO SNOW, for the defence, testified that the conversation between MEYERS and his wife was in the German language, but he did not know that any bad or violent language was used. MEYERS and RUDOWSKI met in the hallway, and had excited conversation in the German language, and he swears that RUDOWSKI fired at MEYERS, and shot him in the left breast just above the nipple; that MEYERS snapped his pistol several times, but that the charge did not explode, and that the only shot that was fired was by RUDOWSKI; that Mrs. MEYERS, on seeing the blood, cried, and wanted to send for her physician, but MEYERS refused to have him, and accused her of being the cause of all their trouble. The case was not concluded when the Court adjourned last evening.

ARREST OF HORSE THIEVES.—Chief of Police CLARK, of Newark, returned to that city yesterday morning from Philadelphia, with two horse thieves. One of them is named RICHARD P. MICHAEL, and is charged with having stolen a horse, harness and sulky, valued at $600, from a farmer near Morristown. The property was recovered at a livery stable in Philadelphia. A man named JOHN COLLINS was also arrested, charged with being implicated with GEORGE FRANK, in stealing a horse and wagon from CHARLES KOLB, of Newark. MICHAEL will be sent to Morris County for trial.

THE ERIE RAILWAY SILK ROBBERY CASE.—The case of MICHAEL CLANCEY and EDWARD SMITH, of New-York, indicted for breaking into a car of the Erie Railway Company and stealing therefrom two bales of raw silk valued at over $2,000, was concluded in the Hudson County Court yesterday forenoon. CLANCEY was found guilty, and SMITH, who was acting in his usual avocation of coachman, was acquitted, there being no evidence connecting him with the transaction.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL FOR ORANGE.—A first-class hotel, to be called the Stetson-house, is about to be erected in Orange. The building is to be 157 feet in width by 225 feet long, of the French style of architecture, with octagon towers at the corners, five stories in height, with a Mansard roof. The material is brick, with brown-stone trimmings, and the cost, including land and equipment, is estimated at $250,000.

BREVITIES.—On Wednesday night, the saloon of AUGUSTUS SMITH, at Plainfield, was robbed of $300 worth of goods belonging to a peddler who was boarding there..... Newark is to be supplied with water from the Passaic River, instead of as at present, from Branch Brook.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 24.

FLOUR is in fair demand; sales of 2,000 bbls. at $14 for family; receipts, 1,100 bbls; exports, 1,700 bbls. WHEAT is unchanged and but little is offering; No. 1 Winter sold at $3 25; receipts 1,300 bushels; exports, 2,000 bushels. CORN firmer but irregular; sales of 11,000 bushels at 90c. for No. 1 in bulk; receipts, 17,000 bushels. OATS firm and in fair demand at 74c. for No. 1 and 72c. for No. 2; receipts, 2,800 bushels. RYE quiet and steady. COTTON dull and nominal; Middling was offered at 23c.@24c.; receipts 400 bales. WHISKY dull and held at 32c. in bond; 30c. was offered; receipts, 400 bbls.; exports, 1,000 bbls. MESS PORK quiet but firm at $22 75. BULK MEATS steady; sales of 80,000 lbs. of Sides at 10c. and 60,000 lbs. Shoulders at 8c. BACON is in good demand at 9c. for Shoulders, 11c. for Sides, 11¾c. for Clear Rib and 12¼c. for Clear Sides. SUGAR-CURED HAMS, 15c.@15¾c. LARD firm and the demand is light; held at 12½c.@12¾c. BUTTER dull and lower; new, 18c.@19c. CHEESE unchanged. Gold, 187 buying.

OSWEGO, Friday, May 24.

FLOUR dull at a partial decline in prices; sales 700 bbls at $14 50 for New Spring, $15 50 for Red Winter and $16 50 for White, and $17 50@$17 75 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR firm; sales 130 bushels at $9. WHEAT quiet and quotations nominal. CORN dull; sales 8,000 bushels No. 1 Indiana at $1 15@$1 16. OATS are in demand; sales 1,000 bushels Canadian, to arrive within ten days, at 80c. afloat. BARLEY quiet. RYE held at $1 73@$1 75 for Canadian. PEAS quiet; sales of small lots. CORN MEAL $2 75 ₱ 100 lbs.; $1 45 per 50 lb. sacks. MILL FEED firm; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $42@$43 ₱ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Peas and Corn 8½c. to New-York; Lumber $4 to the Hudson; $5 to Newburgh. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 55c.; to Albany and Schenectady, 40c.; to New-York by rail and river, 45c. RECEIPTS BY LAKE—1,270 bushels Wheat, 4,300 bushels Rye, 1,540 bushels Peas. SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—220 bbls. Flour, 2,100 bushels Wheat, 9,800 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 24.

FLOUR quiet and firm. WHEAT nominal at a decline of 2c.; No. 1, $2 83; No. 2, $2 60@$2 62. CORN active at an advance of 1¾c.; sales at $1 01@$1 02½ for No. 1, and 95c.@96½c. for No. 2, closing steady at $1 01½ for No. 1. OATS dull at 75c.@76c. for No. 1. RYE dull at $1 50@$1 51 for No. 1, in store. BARLEY inactive and nominal. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork, $22 50. LARD, 12½c.@12¾c. CATTLE firm at $7 75@$9 25 for good extra to choice Steers. LIVE HOGS moderately active at $6@$6 75 for common to good smooth. SHEEP are in fair demand at $7 15@$7 25 for Choice. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 4,200 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn; 31,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 24.

FLOUR dull, and Spring lower, asking $14 50 for Spring. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN firm; sales 10,500 bushels No. 1 Mixed Western at $1 15; 6,500 bushels New rejected at 95c., and 1,050 bushels New No. 2 Western, in lots, at $1 05. OATS firm, and in fair speculative inquiry; sales 2,750 bushels No. 2 Western at 79¼c.; 1,150 bushels do. at 80c. RYE is held at $1 70@$1 75. BARLEY dull and nominal. SEEDS dull and unchanged. MESS PORK quiet at $23 50. LARD, 13¼c. FREIGHTS, nominal; Corn 10c., Oats 6c. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,500 bushels; Corn, 3,850 bushels; Oats, 2,300 bushels. SHIPMENTS, none.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 24.

COTTON unsettled; sales 1,500 bales. Low Middling at 24½c.@25c.; receipts of the week, 4,256 bales, against 4,800 bales last week; exports for the week, 20,719 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES are nominal and unchanged. FLOUR—No market to-day. CORN is quiet but firm $1 15@$1 22 for Yellow and Mixed, and $1 25 for White. There were small transactions in OATS at 93c.@95c. PORK dull at $24 25. LARD is quoted at 13c. for prime tierce, and 14½c. for keg. GOLD, 136¾; Sterling, 46@50. New-York Sight Exchange, ¾ @ ¾ ₱ cent. discount.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 24.

COTTON steady at 27c. for Middling Uplands. COFFEE—Rio firm at 18½c. gold, for good. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—Sales of choice Maryland Red at $3 35, Prime at $3 20, and Medium at $3@$3 15. CORN heavy and in fair supply; Prime White, $1 15; Yellow, $1 18; Mixed, $1 11. OATS, 80c.@85c. SUGAR heavy at 10¼c.@10¾c. for refining grades. PROVISIONS—BACON, Rib Sides 11¾c.; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Bulk Shoulders and Sides held 9c.@12c. WHISKY dull and nominal at 38c. for bonded.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 24.

Sales of 142 hhds. Leaf TOBACCO: Lugs, $5; Leaf, $6@$18 25. Superfine FLOUR dull at $9 50@$10 15. WHEAT nominal at $2 85. CORN firmer; Shelled, $1@$1 15, delivered; on the ear, in bulk, 85c.@90c. OATS, in bulk, 81c. Rio COFFEE, 29½c.@26½c. MESS PORK, $22 25. BACON—Shoulders, 9¼c.@9¾c.: Clear Sides, 12¼c. LARD, in tierces, 12½c. RAW WHISKY, free, $2 20; in bond, 29c.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, May 24.

FLOUR dull and nominal; City Double Extras, $13@$14; Country do., $12 50@$12 75; Extras, $12 25@$12 50. WHEAT declining; No. 1, $2 75; No. 2, $2 62; No. 3, $2 43; Rejected, $2 10. OATS steady at 74c.@75c. for No. 2. CORN firm at $1 06 for No. 2, and 95c. for New Shelled. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—12,000 bushels Oats, 400 bbls. Flour.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 24.

TOBACCO steady. COTTON dull. FLOUR flat; Fall Superfine, $9 50@$10; Spring Double Extras $12 80@$13 25; Choice Fall Double Extra, $16 50@$17; Fancy, $18. WHEAT dull at $2 95 for Prime Fall; $3 15@$3 25 for Choice Fall. CORN declining; sales at $1@$1 01. OATS are unchanged; sales at 91c.@93c. RYE, $1 35@$1 40. PROVISIONS and LARD are unchanged. WHISKY quiet at $2 20, free.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Friday, May 24.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT declined 1c.; Amber, $3 09; Red Wabash, $3 08. CORN—No. 1 is unchanged; No. 2 has advanced 2c.; sales of the latter at $1 03@$1 04. OATS 74c. BARLEY $1 02. HIGHWINES firm.

MEMPHIS, Friday, May 24.

COTTON dull, and nominally 23¾c.@24¼c. for Middling; receipts to-day, 217 bales; exports, 292 bales; receipts of the week, 5,227 bales; exports, 4,851 bale; stock on hand, 12,994 bales. The other markets are unchanged.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, May 24.

Sales of the week, 2,800 bales; receipts, 1,264 bales; exports, 1,490 bales; stock on hand, 33,000 bales. The market to-day was quiet, but steady. Middlings, 23c.@23½c.; sales 300 bales; receipt